

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Payable in the

RIVER PLATE.
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

COGNACS, &c.

Booth & Stevens,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,

1933—CALLE FLORIDA—1933

cj-mh 13

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

THURSDAY MARCH 28th, 1872.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The occurrence of some one or two cases of yellow fever in Montevideo, has completely disturbed the whole business relations of the Plate. All steamers touching at Brazilian ports are subjected to a quarantine of 15 days, and the ports of this Republic are closed in toto against vessels coming from Montevideo, or any of the Banda Oriental ports. The alarm caused by yellow fever breaking out in the Hospital at Montevideo has in a measure subsided, owing to the fact that for the last five days no new cases have occurred; still the danger is so great, and the lesson we received last year so severe, that it is improbable any relaxation in the present rules, for at least a fortnight, will be made.

The health of B. Ayres was never better than at present, the daily mortality is under the general average, and owing to the very heavy rains we have of late experienced, and the advanced stage of the season, physicians are of opinion that there is no ground for apprehending any return of the epidemic this year.

Peace seems to be at last definitely agreed upon in Montevideo, and the long civil war which for the last two years has so desolated the Banda Oriental may now be regarded as terminated. The River Plate owes all this to the resolute determination of the Brazilian Government; a mixed Government will now be formed in Montevideo, and thus an end will be put to the Blanco and Colorado strife. All parties hail with satisfaction this news, as Montevideo only requires a few years peace to become the most prosperous and progressive state in the River Plate.

The public execution in this city, of an assassin called Lirio, has been one of the chief events of the fortnight. For the last ten years not a single execution has taken place in Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the numerous crimes that have been perpetrated. Every effort was made to obtain from the Governor a commutation of the sentence, but Governor Castro very properly declined to interfere and ordered the law to take its course. The effect it is thought will prove salutary.

All the saladero and graneria establishments throughout the province of Buenos Ayres are, with the exception of the saladero of Messrs. Silges and Ferrando closed, nor is there much probability of their resuming work until the new Governor enters office and the present law is modified, as the regulations imposed by the new law are so stringent that no saladeros save those situated on the sea side and south of Ensenada can comply with them. This stoppage of the saladeros is much to be regretted as it virtually puts a stop to our export trade, the bulk of our wool and hides having already gone forward.

The election for Governor takes place on the 31st (Easter Sunday) and it is greatly feared that there will be fighting both in town and country, as party feeling runs extremely high, and the rival candidates are both backed by powerful parties. The Governor and Chief of Police are taking every precaution in order to preserve peace, but riots of a very serious character are apprehended: the result of the election will probably be known before the packet leaves Montevideo in which case the news will be communicated by telegram.

Perhaps the most important news of the fortnight is the final settlement of the dispute so long pending between Mr. Chas. and the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Co. On Wednesday the whole affair was amicably settled and on Thursday morning Mr. Rum ball, the Company's Engineer, left this city to set the railways at work on the extension to Las Flores; as the works beyond Mr. Chas's estancia are far advanced it is probable that in a few months the extension to Las Flores will be finished and opened to the public.

This week Mr. Wheelwright and Governor Castro went over the works of the road to Quilmes. On Sunday the locomotive will run out from town to Quilmes. The road is a highly important one, and promises a splendid traffic when once finished to Ensenada, which it will be in a few months. All idea of constructing a port at Buenos Ayres has been abandoned; the new port for Buenos Ayres will be Ensenada, and both Governments, National and Provincial, are now of accord on this subject.

The removal of the Welsh Colony

from the Chuput is another important measure which has been just decreed by the Government. Full particulars will be found in another column.

On the western frontier of Buenos Ayres the Indians have just perpetrated one of the most terrible invasions on record in this Province. Luckily the Government troops overtook the savages and captured most of the booty, but the lesson to the Government has been a severe one, and it is to be hoped it will lead to some reform in our war department and a better and more effective frontier service.

In our commercial columns will be found the fullest details of the fortnight's business. Owing to the high prices in Europe for River Plate produce, this country is enjoying a prosperity almost unexampled in its annals. Every steamer from Europe brings out gold to the River Plate; money is so abundant that all our securities have risen in value, and discount rates are lower than ever known before in Buenos Ayres.

The new Mortgage Bank established by Government is doing a splendid business; and, in fact, now that peace is restored in Montevideo, we may say ever, things prosper to-day in the Plate.

All our railways and tramways are doing well. Immigration from the south of Europe shows no diminution, and the monthly returns compare favourably with previous years.

Exchange for the packet has ruled brisk, and the following are the closing rates:—

On England, 51, 51½.
" France, 5.50, 5.52.
" Antwerp, 5.43, 5.45
National Bonds, 75.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1870.

The growth of trade in Buenos Ayres is shown at a glance by comparing the returns now before us with those of previous years. When Mr. Bateman was making his plans and estimates for this year, this port was returned as 400,000 tons for arrivals, and 392,000 tons for vessels cleared, in 1869. We find the returns for 1870 are nearly double the above, viz:—

Tons.	Value.
2,566 sailing vessels	728,555
1,130 steamers	700,072
	1,428,627

Whereas Mr. Bateman predicted that by the year 1876 our gross tonnage would probably reach 1,200,000 tons.

The various nations are represented by the tonnage to and from their ports as follows:—

	saill. ves.	stems.	tonnage
Great Britain	418	116	275,000
France	269	66	174,000
U. States	219	51	94,000
Spain	213	2	61,000
Belgium	166	24	102,000
Brazil	247	6	47,000
Italy	70	32	50,000
Holland	22	12	12,000
Germany	62	11	14,000
Chile	42	11	17,000
Banda Oriental	172	186	448,000

It is quite possible that Mr. Bateman's estimates for 1869 did not include the daily arrivals and departures for M. Video, if we deduct which the returns for 1870 are one-fifth greater than for the previous year. And here it must be noted that the above returns do not include the coast traffic, or lighterage from the Boca, the latter alone standing for 226,000 tons. Thus alone standing for 226,000 tons. Thus alone standing for 226,000 tons.

It may be safely asserted that the total tonnage of B. Ayres does not fall short of 2 million tons per annum, an amount surpassed by few ports in Europe, and nearly one-fourth that of Liverpool.

Great Britain still occupies the foremost rank in foreign nations trading with the Argentine Republic, and France is not much in the background, the tables being:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
England	12	61	181
France	12	37	118
U. States	3	4	7
Brazil	3	4	7
Spain	2	1	3
Holland	2	1	3
Italy	2	1	3
Germany	1	0	1
Chile	1	0	1
various	4	14	18
	463	264	727

There is a notable increase in imports, but a lessening in exports, and a great error has occurred in the Custom-house. The returns stand thus:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1862	22	61	181
1866	37	37	74
1869	37	37	74
1870	463	264	727

It may be unfair to suggest that Mr. Bateman's tables were slightly over the reality; we are rather inclined to think that the Custom-house is under the mark, especially as we have had to correct some manifest omissions, such as where it gives a steamer last year (instead of 12) from Belgium; but then, perhaps, it was not known exactly whether Antwerp was in Germany or elsewhere.

At all events, the above figures would make our exports nearly double our imports, and a balance of trade equal to four millions sterling against us for the year 1870; this is much more than the annual revenue of the Republic.

The import duties in 1870 amounted to 12 millions, the export duties to 2 million half dollars; the former being as 24 per cent, the latter as 7 per cent, 'ad valorem' of the imports and exports respectively.

In the above returns (except those of the shipping and tonnage of Buenos Ayres) we have taken the figures belonging to the whole Republic; on dissecting them, we shall find 84 per cent. of the entire trade belongs to B. Ayres, 8 to Rosario, and 6 per cent. to smaller ports. The tables show:—

	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Total.
B. Ayres	37	37	74
Rosario	3	4	7
Concordia	1	0	1
San Nicolas	1	0	1
Guallch	1	0	1
Merenda	1	0	1
various	1	0	1
	463	264	727

The tonnage of only two of the lesser ports is given, viz:—

	Saill. ves.	Stems.	Tons.
Rosario	232	88	52,000
San Nicolas	46	6	11,000

These returns do not include the coasting traffic, and therefore omit the

bulk of the real trade of the two ports in question.

The Imports of B. Ayres in 1870 may be summed up thus, in millions of pesos fts:—

Wines	41	Woolens	2
Liquors	2	Linens	0
Sugar	2	Silks	0
Yerba	1	Mixed	0
Tanned hides	1	Clothing	2
Tobacco	1	Boots	1
Rice and flour	1	Fancy goods	2
Preserves and cheese	1	Hardware	1
Lumber	1	Crockery	1
Cod	0	Machinery	0
Salt	0	Furniture	0
Books	0	Jewellery	0
Paints	0	Various	8
Cottons	3	Total	463

The quantity of wine and liquors consumed by our population is really enormous, being 14 per cent. of the total value of our imports. About equal in amount is the aggregate value of cotton and woolen goods, and ready-made clothing. Comestibles and cereals form nearly 20 per cent., which is a great reproach to the country and its industry, since nearly all these articles could easily be raised here.

Fancy goods and articles of luxury make up about 10 per cent.; raw materials and hardware, 11, and smaller items, not easy to classify, over 30 per cent. People generally treat as fallacious any theories that can be drawn against a country from an unfavorable balance of trade; but it can hardly be disputed that the welfare of this Republic suggests we should try to diminish our imports and increase our exports, which can easiest be attained by getting flour from Cordoba instead of Chile, lumber from the Gran Chaco instead of the United States, sugar and tobacco from Tucuman instead of Cuba, yerba from Misiones instead of Brazil.

The exports of the country were:—

Wool	7	Dry hides	5
Tallow	6	Salted do.	3
Beef	1	Various	1
Sheepskins	2		
		Total	264

The above shows that the sheep industry is by far the most important in the country, being equal to all the rest put together. If we contrast the imports and exports we shall find the amounts balanced thus:—

Wool and sheepskins pay for wine and liquors	11	Cotton & woolens	11
Wool and sheepskins pay for wine and liquors	11	Tallow and rice	11
Wool and sheepskins pay for wine and liquors	11	Boots and shoes	11

leaving fancy goods, articles of luxury &c. to be paid for in cash.

In subsequent notices we shall have occasion to examine in detail the trade of the various countries, and our readers will see that Great Britain not only occupies the first rank in the magnitude of trade relations and the tonnage of vessels to and from English ports, but also in the nature of its commerce as the most useful and beneficial for a young country like Buenos Ayres.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Great Britain does the largest trade of any country; with the Argentine Republic, representing 184 millions between imports and exports, against 18 millions for France. It is true that the imports from France exceed slightly in value those from England, but the difference is more than compensated by the greater exports from this country to England. A great contrast is afforded by the character of the trade of the two countries respectively as will be seen by the subjoined table:—

from England.	from France.
millions fts.	millions fts.
cotton goods, 23	wines, 23
iron, steel, &c., 23	perfumery &c., 23
woolens & linens, 1	silks & mixed, 1
mixed fabrics, 1	clothing, 1
comestibles, 1	comestibles, 1
coal, 1	hardware, 1
paints, drugs &c., 1	furniture &c., 1
various, 1	various, 2
	12
	12

The articles we get from England may be put down as those of primary necessity and chief importance in a young country such as this, whereas our imports from France are either articles of luxury or such as we could easily produce in this Republic under a better economic system. In fact if summary laws, like those of Sparta, were enforced here most of the French trade would be crushed out, and English would suffer comparatively little.

In cotton and linen goods England holds almost a monopoly, but in woollens France is slightly ahead, while the latter country has two-thirds of the silks and the former barely one-fifth. We use nearly twice as many English boots and shoes as French, but the latter have it all their own way with the hats, and are somewhat ahead also in ready-made clothing. Under the heading of comestibles the French supply us with some sugar, tobacco and liquors, the English with beer, rice and preserves. English coal is evenly balanced with French tiles, and against a great array of perfumery, jewellery, furniture &c., the English trade can show Sheffield cutlery and a varied assortment of hardware.

Descending to smaller items we find France supplies double the quantity of fire-arms that England does, but the latter is equally pre-eminent in saddlery. English soap figures for 50 tons, French only 3 a ton. England and India supply all the tea, France most of the dried fruits and musical instruments.

The balance of trade with England is more favorable than with France, the former country taking more than half the amount of her manufactures in R. Plate produce, while France hardly takes 4 per cent. in the same way. The goods we had from England in 1870 was 54 millions, while we had to pay France 7 millions. In this way again we find the trade with England more beneficial than with France. The exports show as follows:—

to England.	to France.
million fts.	million fts.
tallow, 3	wool, 1
salted hides, 1	sheepskins, 1
wool, 1	cow-hides, 1
sheepskins, 1	hair, goatskins, 1
bones, hair &c., 1	various, 1
various, 1	
	6
	51

Taking the two countries collectively England and France represent one-half the total import and export trade of the Argentine Republic, while Belgium, Spain, Italy, Germany, 2, Holland, 2, Chile, 2, and other countries 10 per cent. of the total. In another chapter we shall review these countries and show of what their trade consists.

In the National College a pretty miniature Botanical Garden is being laid out. Up to the present, however, there is nothing visible but a fountain and a rain gauge; but, 'ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.'

REMOVAL OF THE WELSH COLONY.

Last week Governor Castro signed the final decree in this matter, appointing Don Domingo Oro as commissioner to carry out the removal of the colonists from Chuput in conformity with a contract concluded on the 13th inst. with Mr. Henry Harris. We have to congratulate both the colonists and the Government on the arrangement in question, which promises a new era in the history of the hardy band of settlers that have for six long years struggled with every class of risk and danger and found the soil of Chuput so ungrateful as to deny them even wheat for their subsistence.

The allowance for each family in the way of cattle is rather scanty, but Gov. Castro has done a generous action, the more so that he is almost outstripping the bounds of the Constitution to give them any assistance whatever, as the Budget has not yet been voted by the Legislature, and the outlay of the Harris contract amounts to \$275,500 mpc. to be defrayed by a Treasury which the Chambers leave at zero.

Let us compare what are the allowances of the Harris contract and those of the original concession, as taken for each of the 50 families now about to be removed:

Harris.	Rawson.
2 oxen.	15 sheep.
1 horse.	1 horse.
1 milch cow.	1 milch cow.
6 fanegas wheat.	1 fanega wheat.
1 cuartilla maize.	2 cuartillas maize.
1 plough.	1 ton of lumber.
256 acres.	256 acres.

There is one decided advantage in the Harris contract, which allows for each family the sum of \$150 a month for its support for the first year, nothing of the kind being provided in the Rawson concession. Moreover the Government undertakes the entire expense of moving the colonists, which is put down at \$75,000 mpc, and thus the total assistance to each family will be equal to \$240 mpc. and all this is to be repaid, without interest, in such manner as hereafter may be decreed.

The stipulations laid down by the Government are as follows:—

1st. The colonists shall publicly agree to the removal.

2nd. The land, implements and all allowances shall be given them as soon as they reach their new settlement on the banks of the Rio Negro.

3rd. If free land-grants be impossible the Legislature will put a minimum price on their farm-lots.

4th. The colonists must remain two years on the land before the Government will give them title-deeds for the same.

5th. If they wish to leave before the two years they will forfeit all title to their farm-lots, and must refund the sum due, as above, for advances made them by the State.

6th. During the first two years they can neither mortgage nor dispose of anything they have received from the Government.

7th. The Government is not responsible for any debts, past or future, of the colonists.

8th. The lands will be delivered duly measured and marked out at Government expense.

9th. The removal of the colonists is to be carried out within 5 months or the contract becomes null.

10th. Mr. Harris shall receive payment of \$75,000 for removal of the colonists, as soon as they reach Patagonia.

There is nothing hard or unjust in these stipulations and we feel confident the Welsh colonists will accept the contract with entire satisfaction. Mr. Harris says he will place them on the banks of the Rio Negro, as near as possible to the town of Patagonia. The river is famous for 'rincones' of great fertility, which may be easily fenced in for farms: it resembles the Nile in its periodical inundations, one in summer from the melting of snows in the Andes, the other in winter from the rains. There is little or no fear of Indians as the colonists will occupy themselves with agriculture and have no large stock of cattle to tempt marauders. At one point on the South bank called China Muerta there is a little colony of 17 Italian families, who do a good business in hams and cheese.

The soil is admirably suited for maize, melons, potatoes, zapallos &c. and the vines thrive so well that Choccol wine, if better attended to, would answer for home consumption on a large scale. Timber is abundant, so that building is very cheap, and in late years numbers of Englishmen have settled along the banks of the river, which it is proposed to open to navigation by running a small steamer between Patagonia and the Island of Choelechoel.

The country is picturesque and diversified, and although it suffers occasionally from drought and locusts there is hardly another locality better adapted for the colonists, or offering a more remarkable contrast to the dismal desert of Chuput.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the Spaniards of the last century saw the importance of the Rio Negro territory and founded Carmen de Patagonia about 100 years ago. In later times Gen. Rosas (in 1830) made the Island of Choelechoel an outpost settlement against the Indians (since it was the only one of the Rio Negro) and distributed lands and farming implements among the neighbors. At present Col. Murga tries to revive that project, and as he is a man of much influence we would enlist his sympathy and protection for our countrymen, not only on the score of humanity and kindness, but also because the success of the Welsh colony will immensely enhance the value of his extended possessions.

Any new settlers who may come to join the Welsh colony are offered by Governor Castro a land-grant of 256 acres for each family, but no advances or pecuniary assistance. It is very likely the Rio Negro will before long become a favorite place for settlers, owing to the abundance of wool, water and alluvial soil. The only Englishmen at present there, that we know of, are Messrs. Frazer Brothers, Greenstreet, Bennett and Kincaid, who have flourishing establishments, besides Messrs. Williams, Price and Jones who came hither from the Chuput colony some four years ago.

Don Domingo Oro, commissioner for the Argentine Government in placing the colonists in their new home, is a gentleman of high character and happens to be also Justice of Peace for the district: he had a marvellous escape in the Mendoza earthquake, having been dug out of the ruins after 36 hours of suffering, with his leg broken. The other gentleman, Mr. Henry Harris, in whose hands the fate of the colony is placed, is son of an Englishman and has a connection of many years standing with Patagonia. We know they will act fairly and generously towards the colonists, in the same spirit as the decree of Governor Castro is dictated.

INTERIOR.

The intelligence we have from our sister province, Santa Fé, is by no means reassuring. Notwithstanding that our correspondent at Rosario is of opinion that no overt act of a revolutionary character will be attempted, we hold that straws show which way the wind blows. Conversations we have had with persons from that province, the extreme severity of the respectable press of Rosario and Santa Fé, and which is avowedly not an opposition press; the evident alarm of the authorities—all point to some serious crisis. We do not profess to know the names of the persons through whose instrumentality the Government is threatened; we have heard of no preparation, except that of the Government to repel an attack which, after all, may be imaginary, or as puerile as the 'Pascuini bomb' conspiracy in Rosario, ridiculed by the *Opinion Nacional* and our correspondent. But, according to the pithy Spanish proverb, 'Cuando el río suena, agua viene,' and we shall not be surprised to learn that the Santa Fé administration is not so far wrong when it fears a demonstration of by no means an amicable character.

We are sorry to note that the past year has not been a successful one for the colonists of Santa Fé. Letters from the Land Company's colony of Bernstadt, however, state that there is very little discouragement, and efforts are being made by all the colonists to secure large crops this year, which, according to gaucho-belief, is to be a notable wheat-year.

Notwithstanding the bad year, the farmers of Cañada de Gomez have had fair crops—perhaps, owing to superior husbandry, and the possession of first class agricultural implements.

The Californian colony, at the north of Santa Fé, has also secured a fair harvest, notwithstanding the continual eruptions of the Indians, who have driven off cattle from estancias twenty-five miles behind the line of frontier forts.

The elections in Cordoba have resulted in favor of the Government, but public feeling is of a great state of fermentation. The *El Eco de Cordoba*, in order to strengthen its party (opposition), tried to make the elections a question of religion, but could not succeed, as the Government party is, at all events, fully as orthodox as the Messrs. Velez. But, really, the results of elections in the Interior can possess little interest for us, for they seldom involve any principles; they are mere personal scrambles for power, and consequently marked with outrageous personal animosities, which do not cease, but augment with triumph or defeat. There is, no such feeling that we find so common in the U. States—'Well, old hoss, you have beaten us this time; we'll try and beat you next.' Here personal animosities keep political adversaries in an exasperated state of mind from the commencement to the end of the year.

Everything has been sold off at the National Exhibition except the building; as there was no admissible bid, the Government have decided on keeping it, with the hope of making it useful for some purpose on the proposed Tucuman Railway. The Cordoba press complains that even the stones used for ornamental grotesques were all sold. They brought the magnificent sum of three dollars and a half.

The scientific commission, composed of Messrs. Lorens and Steekner, named by Government for the purpose of investigating the mineral and vegetable world of the Northern Provinces, have examined Tucuman, Catamarca, and the country as far as the frontiers of Bolivia. The commission expect soon to be able to publish the result of their labors, which we shall hail with sincere interest. The gentlemen alluded to are thoroughly competent, and we shall be able to augment our knowledge of the natural riches of the Argentine Republic.

Santiago, Jujuy and Catamarca are making meritorious efforts towards popularizing education, and Mendoza has actually passed a law making attendance at school obligatory, for boys between six and fourteen, and girls between five and twelve. We fear this is a step like Mr. Orofino's Matrimonial Civil Bill in Santa Fé, a little ahead of the times. However it is an error on the right side.

The municipality of Tucuman is setting us all a good example. They have bought three of the beautiful fountains of the Exhibition for their Plaza, one of the handsomest in the Republic, with double rows of magnificent orange trees. The municipality have also engaged Mr. Berthault, the man who made the gardens of the Exhibition, to go up and lay out public gardens at Tucuman. We congratulate

ON 'CHANGE.

March 18.

It was reported on Change-to-day that advice had been received from Montevideo that pending legislation by that Government by Mr. J. B. Salas de Buenos Ayres. Terms reserved.

The Sindh, on leaving Rio, was stopped by the police, and one of the passengers, a fraudulent trader, was taken off for Europe with a large amount, was taken prisoner and sent ashore.

The Port Captain received orders to arrest on board all passengers living in the Neva, who, a clerk of a house here, had made away with two persons. The name of the party is not given.

Respecting the last Indian cargo, it is said that Mr. Urzua has lost 2000 head of horned cattle.

Advices from Cordova announce the arrest of the postmaster at Villa Maria, and the seizure of a letter to which 3000 patacas were attached. The affair has caused great alarm in Cordova.

Mr. Lloyd, connected with some engineering works near the interior, much importance, has returned by the Neva, and was to-day welcomed on Change.

It is stated that, within the last week the larva sum of \$250,000 ag., having been up to the market place, the late Plazense loan; one half has been deposited in the Argentine Bank, and the other half in the Wanklyn Bank.

Samples of wool from Lincoln James, & Co. of each lamb averages 12 pounds, and the staple as in the samples, is 12 inches in length, giving to the strength of staple, always fetches a high price in England. Rams of this breed crossed with merino are sold at the above estancia, where Lincoln James first came into the world ten years ago.

The Port Captain on Saturday afternoon succeeded in arresting the party accused of robbing his employer of \$77,000 m/c. The name of the accused is not given. He was leaving for Europe.

The failure of a provincial dealer, Sandalo Arredondo, brother of General Arredondo, is announced; liabilities 120,000 patacas, assets 1,175,000. His estate is now being liquidated in a law suit at Mercedes, in San Luis.

The Government has concluded a postal contract with Moers, Ramirez and Stuart, for the conveyance of mails between Bahia Maria to the termination of the railway works.

It is announced on good authority that the great railway concession in the province of Rio has been sold in England, to joint-stock capital, for £20,000. This is the concession which has been in the hands of Mr. Rufino Varela. The railways will connect the four principal cities of the Province—Guadalupe, Guatiguay, and Parana. They will be of a construction similar to those at present running in this city answering all the purposes of railways, and also most cheaper cost. As these monster trunk lines will now be worked by an Englishman, they may look for a successful and economical management. Should they give good results, we may expect to see very soon the same system connected with the great trunk railway.

Messrs. Lacroze Bros. have applied to Government for permission to run baggage waggons through the streets of this city. A similar enterprise has already been carried out in other towns where there are so near completion that soon the lines will be open to the public. The very best results are looked for, as it will free the city from the heavy burden of carts, and will, besides, lessen the freight charges on merchandise fully 75 per cent.—a very important item, particularly for the barraqueros of the Unce de Setiembre and Flores. As these monster trunk lines carry such large cartage on sending produce to the lighters.

The steamer San Pedro, built in 1867 in Brazil, and of 1000 tons displacement, on the two engines, Polotas and Rio Grande, is offered for sale, to be received to 30th April at No. 31 Calle Riochuelo, Rio Grande. Owing to the plethora of vessels on the River Plata, it will be difficult to find a buyer here.

The managing director of the Eastern Argentine railway calls for bids for the freight of 40,000 sacks of grain, to be shipped to Montevideo, Concordia, to arrive within two years. Bids to be sent to the Company's office, Concordia, before the 15th prox. We suppose Mr. Parish here who is the resident director, can also receive them.

A new bank in the province of Salta is about to be started by the merchants of that city. It is not stated.

The paymaster of the military in the Gran Chaco Jesuit, who has been going on for nearly six or seven years past. This will make money rather than in the Gran Chaco.

The question of street pavement by the Trustway Companies has, we understand, been long and hotly discussed, and will be very properly decided in favor of the trustway companies. The pretensions of the Municipality in this regard quite untenable. It would take nearly the whole capital of some of the companies to make good the streets through the city for a year or two. The Municipality now asks that in future all concessions given shall have the stipulation to pave the streets. This is right enough, but if other plan would be illegal, being 'ex-post facto'.

March 20th, 1872

Money was offered freely on bonds at 71 cent, and something done at that rate. This was the first time that all loans or hypothecated loans were offered recoiled.

Exchange was done to-day at 61d, and the transaction over that rate. Also something done at 61d. The rates show that the market is not so good as it was.

The telegraph has interfered with the telegrams to-day having nothing from the Mount, but yesterday's telegram which came late yesterday morning to Baltimore Sarah Emma, Pemberton and the telegraph company. The rates have offered and for Oriental 76 offered, for a fine of wool 47 is. offered.

It was stated by well informed barravours that the telegraph had at 60 is. will be paid yet to Montevideo for wool.

There is much complaint about the Custom House authorities charging duties on a remittance from the bank by the bank comes in from Messrs. Zimmermann Fournier & Co. an excellent remedy but the Custom House compels the farmers to pay 25 per cent. duty: a petition to the Mini-ter is the only remedy.

Municipal bonds at 93 and 94. The price of a gentino R.R. 2 shares sold at par. (Gas shares not offered, last price 95.

March 21st, 1872

There was a notable rise in the Bond Market today, caused by the "King" calling for all the bonds deliverable to him on the 21st, and deducting the interest for the days yet to run, 6 per cent. Of the 450,000 bonds which he has received, only 100,000 were delivered, which shows that the balance of the sellers have not been able yet to deliver. For cash there was nothing done. For Saturday 50,000, at 74 1/2. For March 31 35,000, at 75. April 30th, 50,000, at 74 1/2. After hours selling asked for the bonds was as follows:

In Cedula Hipotecaria 1200, Series at 85.

Exchange ruled today at 50 1/2, 51, and 52. On entrance at 50 1/2, 51, and 52. Rio 33,000; on Montevideo, nothing done, drivers.

The telegram from Montevideo today gave the following: 2,500 hides at 76, Curilil Bretones and Uruguay postponed selling till tomorrow. In produce nothing done until arrival of French packet. Paper 47. Extramordinal 30 1/2. Union Tramway 88. Exchange 53-54. Fomento down.

Law No. 1871	\$1,162,290
Provincial do do do Jan. 1870	76,484
Do do do do Oct. 1870	46,340
Do do do do March, 1871	39,778
Do do epidemic expenses	12,400
Water works	2,862,626
Western R. R.	1,650,000
Mortgage Bank	20,000
Calle Piedal buildings	500,000
Public lands	1,300,000
New tele. building	3,340,000
National bonds	782,000
Provincial do 6 per cent	1,905,350
Do do 9 per cent	99,300
Do do 10 per cent branch loans	483,800
Mercedes do	430,200
Dolores do	262,200
Chivivir do	248,000
León do	248,000
Salto do	248,000
Azul do	248,000
Baradero do	248,000
Chascomús do	248,000

Tanillo do	25 de Mayo	23 de Mayo	Capilla del Señor	Rescates for public funds
200.5	124.9	6.00	70.00	6.00

The following items are from the last official statements of the Bank, and serve to show pretty clearly one branch of the business of the Bank. To the above we might add bills running down the Bank on some date, 32, 198,727 paces, which include expenses.

The schooner Joven Violenta went down Tuesday in the storm in port. She had a cargo of sugar, wines and cañas on board; all gone for nothing.

The Chamber of Deputies is convened for tomorrow (Friday). The following important measures are the order of the day—

Construction of new prison.

Budget for 1872.

Western Railway budget, 1872.

Water Works do.

Provincial Bank do.

Criplan Asylum do.

Municipality do.

New port bill for B. Ayres.

New England, 40 million Piro. Bonds.
Subvención de Partidos, Bahia Blanca and
Tree Arroyos.

Construction of a dike in this city.
The construction of the hill which presses most is
new prison. The Bank has agreed to advance
funds; the plans &c. are made, and nothing
more required but to pass the law. If how-
ever the Government should not let them get
through the above bill of fare the public will
reason to rejoice.

Advices from Cordova announce a bill before
Legislature for an English loan of two mil-
lion sterling. Also a new private bank to be
formed, the applicant for the charter boasting of
his capital of 700,000 pto's.

A sample of some good quality Lincoln wool was
sent me by Mr. John Williams who comes from the well
known estancia of Mr. Ninian Johnston, and the
moderate price spoken of for this choice lot is
\$100 mgs per arroba. Messrs. Pyerelland and
Brothers are interested in this wool, and as
Messrs. Woolgate Brothers report that in con-
sequence of the severity of the weather the Bo-
ca has postponed her sailing till Sunday the
26th inst.

No commercial circles no importance whatever
attached to the articles in the native papers
reflecting an impending war with Brazil. There
is not one single word of truth in the statement
that the Emperor would visit Rio de Janeiro,
and as for the \$100,000 sent to Europe for arms,
the writer of such news must not have visited
Brazil or Rio—Brazil could sell arms at half
price, such is the enormous supply she has of

SOUTH PLAZA.

March 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Rain, wind and mud, have prevented transac-
tions.

No attendance at all.

We were pleased to examine a beautiful lot of
Merino wool at Buenos Ayres Station, from the
estancia of Mr. Ninian Johnston. This splendid
lot is consigned to Messrs. Pyerelland and Brad-
ford. Particulars in opportunity. Samples at our
expense sent by Special Reporter.

Cape Horn, Sheep and Lambs.
Capones..... \$12 per head.
Sheep..... 30 do do
Lambs for the market..... 20 do

March 20, 1872.

There was very little done in bonds today, but
market ruled very firm. Sellers asked for
Government bonds due end of March 75. Early in
the day there was sale at 74½ for end-of-March
afterwards nothing. The feeling today of March
funds was, that the interruption to business
by the quarantine regulations will rather improve
the market than otherwise, so it will increase the price
of capital in this market. Bonds for the
month of the month in the liquidation ruled at 76.
Exchange ruled the rate on England 51½.
Antwerp 54½. The London and River Plate
banks had now made arrangements to draw bills
on Cadiz, Naples and Bilbao.

The Government contingent from the provinces
received this morning, announcing that the
Government of Salta had passed a law granting
the Vermorel Exploration Company magnificence
territory of 25 square leagues. The company
was not here, but we looked for, entered to-
day. She comes direct from England; but having
unfortunately, touched at Montevideo, it was im-
possible to say what will become of her. Her
company is valuable, and she is from Santos.
Letters from the frontiers state that Quintral
has made a raid on their own account on Califan-
do's men, and swept from thence eight to ten
men.

In the 25 do Mayo district there is not a pound
of wool to be found outside, but there is a good
deal of waste.

At present, the American bark 'Shipbreaker char-
tered to load, the well known bark Mary Pratt
at bones and bone ash for orders at 30s and 40s
per cent.

Cedulas Hipotecarias ruled a shade firmer for
Series A sold at 95, at which price 93
series B, and prices for Series C, are flat only 93
and 94.

Money continues offering on bonds at 7 per
cent. The large amounts offered
of very slight demand, brokers think the rates
will fall lower.

The wool sales in the north plaza were as fol-
low:
20,000 to 30,000 mgs good mestiza 100
10,000 do do 95
1,000 do do 90
100 do do 85
200 to 3000 lbs 80 to 90.
Some flocks of sheep sold at 30 mgs. al corte, in
district of 28 do Mayo.

The estate of Lester Wood from Mr. Huan-
nabuco's estancia formerly Mr. John Hannah's
estate, were exhibited on 'Change today and
commanded the greatest attention—the wool is some-
what better than last year's.

[illegible]

...ly property—1300 vans on the road by 22
...dres in depth—is now open. One million on
...ndred thousand dollars have been offered for
...dred thousand dollars, or one million three hun
...dred thousand dollars for the lot, and nothing
...
...The *Prosa* gives the following highly interest
...data about the Western Railway:
...Notwithstanding the drawback of the epid
...last year, the line gave a 942/100 per cent. o
...to the increased traffic. The Moron, Moron
...nd Moron stations are a ruinous state, and
...ones must be built. The immense growth
...the Moron branch, and the enormous dist
...Moron during the year were as follows—
...The Lobos branch, with four stations, and
...May for locomotives and carriages: opened o
...May, 1871.
...The Chacabuco branch, constructed in fift
...ing, during the height of the epidemic.
...A new island, 4200 square metres, for the
...the Chacabuco station, and the station
...the new depot at Arica for coaches, etc.
...The new receipts of the road for the year

\$26,771,533 mcs, of which \$11,778,208 was for passengers, and \$14,941,926 for freights. The total cost of running the road for the year was \$1,000,000. To make good the deficit, the Board has ordered the survey of a branch track from Parque to Morenos, and the absorption of the Los Angeles Suburban. The probable receipts being a deficit of \$385,000 mcs; the probable expenditures are \$497,165.

The receipts at the stations were—	
ticket terminals	\$6,221,353
" intermediate	5,614,235
" freight	40,860,271
freight	-
carriage hire	2,467,441
miscellaneous	1,100,000
Total	1,095,245

The new market at Mercedes, we learn, is giving splendid results, and likely to prove a speculation for Mr. Sordani and his friends. It is expected to give rise to a boom in Rio de Janeiro, starting from here on Sunday morning, returning on Wednesday. As Monday is a holiday, many will take advantage of the trip. The passenger traffic with this port for the first three days of January and February is given officially as follows—

Europe	2433	5814
Uruguay and Montevideo	2635	3052
Panama	3740	2109
Patagonas	39	12
Total	10795	5529

The failure of Don Sandalo Arredondo of Santiago, as announced by the *Nacion*, has been caused by responsible parties in the market. It appears the report was sent down here for political motives.

The Boca committee has refused to give permission for opening of a public market with privileges in that locality.

The new Cordova loan is the subject of much conversation; besides the loan, the Legislature is about to publish authorizing the creation of a public bank with full financial privileges. Under a special capital of \$500,000 offered to Cordoba Government by a well known London firm.

Next month another Vermejo exploring expedition is to start from here. The Government

the troops in Salta, which goes to show that at last we have communication with that distant province.

Respecting the modest case of the Emperor or Brazil, the Plores Brazilian merchants here who ought to be the first to know of it, have heard nothing whatever about it, and for the present regard it as improbable.

All public Land office there is the greatest activity, and the measure of Governor Castro is extending the time for another six months is greatly praised by all, and shows the real interest Mr. Castro takes in the farmer. Each day the land sold at public auction makes sales for the last few days figure up to 2,800,000 mds., rather a good sum for property here before unproductive.

The Public Cattle Office will shortly pay out to the Government the balance of the loan raised in Bonds and Bridges Stock 60mpts. This stock is to-day in request, and commands the highest price of 89. The National Government has just issued a contract for improvements in the Contaduria office, and the same is the project agreed on, and Don Aguirre Barriaux is the contractor.

SOUTH PLAZA.

A lot of Lincoln's wool refused \$200 ar., was included into another fine lot which obtained \$132 ar. Purchaser Messrs. Tewes & Barry arc 751, and the wool deposited at Wilmam.

Some other lots \$165 up to \$22.

Dry hides.

Campo up to \$180 pesos.

Cereals.

Messrs. Corrales and Wilmam sold 1500 fanegas wheat on deposit at \$130.

Maize at \$112.

Flower at the mills \$25, 27 ar.

March 23rd 1872.

The Bond Market rose to-day, and at last sold were made at the highest figure in Sir. Oliver bond book. It is now some six years up since that little bond book was compiled, at 75. The market has been so quiet, that in fact in so short a time the price for Bonds would rise to 75. Bonds, when that book was printed, were worth from 35 to 40. The markets could not rule firmer, and where all the bonds that have been delivered at the rate of 40 are to come from, is the great question among the brokers. The sales to-day were for cash, 40000 @ 74½; 31 March, 1000, at 75; for June 30, 6000, at 75½. The public could hardly catch them. Buyers for the end of the month were offering, but no sales made.

Exchange ruled almost nominal to-day. T rates on England; but the same—51, 51½, closing at 51½. On France, 54½; on Havre, 5.50, and upwards; but exchange is at a standstill until the mails are delivered.

The telegram from Montevideo gave the following:

Peace at last made, Aparicio consents to abolition of Art. 9. 10,000 E. Rios hired, saluted, &c. 80. No new case of fever to-day. "Chusquea" from Asuncion, 1000 cases. Retired, peace made. Grönle no communication. Nothing done. Pascual and Hipparchus discharge cargo here. Paper 31 falling.

The news of peace in the Banda Oriental was received to-day, and all hope that it might prove a fact.

The only saladero at present working is that of Messrs. Silges and Ferrando at Magdalena. But while the peace lasts, the saladeros here hopes to be able to go on killing. All others in this province are shut, and will remain shut until the new governor comes in, and a change made in the law by the legislature.

Under the payments on the Balsa were some what under those of the previous Saturday, but twenty millions currency paid for produce bought during the week.

Received the payments on the Balsa were some what under those of the previous Saturday, but twenty millions currency paid for produce bought during the week.

Mr. Gregory Lezama broker, reported having sold to Mr. Gregory Lezama, 350 head of Tucumán Cows, at 180 m/c each, & cash ½ months.

The tender of Entre Riano Bonds requires us call the attention of the Entre Riano Government to the necessity of opening an office in this city for the payment of the coupons, as for the last two months they have had to be sent to Buenos Aires to pay 21 per cent commission for their collection.

In Cedulas Hipotecarias two sales, 18,000 \$50, series A, and firm at that price.

But while the interest revenue, was the passage of the Loan Law in Conslola by the Legislature, Mr. David Arguello will have the agency of the loan, and the bankers, we understand, will do through the Bankinny Bank. The loan will be 2000 millions of dollars, 1000 millions in gold, and the following are the guarantees given by the Government—

2000 square leagues of land.

1000 m/c of the interest revenue, 210,000 m/c; and 500,000 l. export duties.

The application of the proceeds of the loan will be as follows—

For conversion of Cien deudos into

to Provincial Bank.

6,000 pawns for immigration purposes.

400,000 pawns for irrigation of Rio Segundo and Tarma. The grant is immovable.

As this important immunity business has been placed in such good hands, we doubt not it will be carried out with the same eminent success that has attended other large transactions in the local money effected by this banking firm. The Warrington home loan, it is said, was at 80 on the London Stock Exchange on the closing of the mail.

A steamer from Montevideo tried to enter the port yesterday, but was refused admission, and chased out the Port Captain's steam launch.

The wool business this morning at the Orade was as follows:

1500 ant. lambs wool	85
1000 " "	80
500 do	89
600 do	86

At the South market 5000 ant. fine wool entered and at once went into sale.

Money to-day ruled easier than ever. Owing to the closing of the port there is still less demand for money. Best bills are looked for at 63 a 7 per cent.

By the convenience of the colonists, the Postmaster-General has ordered the opening of a branch post-office at Roblan, on the Central Argentine railway. The country about there is a very fertile most thriving country by the Central Argentine Land Company; otherwise it would have been desert for the next fifty years.

The robbery of the mails at Villa Maria has been the worst mail-robbing ever by the local authorities. Already a new party has been forwarded to claim 1000 pawns, in a draft stolen from the mails. This money, unless the 'draft' is heaver, cannot be cashed, and the loss of 1000 of 3000 pawns, shows the great loss of transmitting money through the mail, except

The Government of Sania Fe has just granted to the Argentinean Government an enterprising concession in Argentina, a highly important concession, with a view to creating two new colonies in that province. The Argentinean Government has accepted the concession, and the authorities are in advance of all the other provinces in all matters connected with colonies and agriculture.

Mr. Sewell, a well known English broker, who has been engaged in these operations this season, has made a splendid profit, will leave per Roynce to visit his friends in Canada during the winter recess.

Owing to the flood tide last Tuesday, the cabin of the steamer house, the entry box of the pilchard cannery, and the kitchen, were completely washed away. The house in question was originally the cabin of a North American vessel stranded many years ago near Palmyra.

It is proposed to make a circular runway round the city, been rejected, and the Government itself is in the market for the job, and its bid is, with many other offers, being held in reserve.

It is a curious, humorous man makes the road, so to speak, it is well made; but as a rule, Government

The National Government has at last taken a worthy step, and one which in commercial circles is the most appreciated, namely, the abolishing of the Livers Plate and Parama. There are few more necessary measures; the shipping interests of the river are greatly benefited by the abolition of this hated barrier. This enterprising gentleman will extend his own private expense had buyers placed for the month of the Capitan and other shippers, and the Livers Plate and Parama. From the Government one farthing, and in some parts such was the negligence of the river authorities that the Livers Plate and Parama was not taken in hand, and we look forward to seeing the river properly buoyed out from here to Corrientes.

The National Government calls for bids for the

The firm of Romero, Gonzalez and Cerro has undergone a slight change owing to the retirement of the partner Cerro. The business is now managed in which the old firm was so largely engaged will henceforth be conducted on by the firm of Romero and Gonzalez.

Dr. Donnelly offers for sale the splendid Alameda estancia on the banks of the Parana. The place is one of the finest in the province, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

A subscriber informs us that by force of the purchase made in the camp last year by the splendid estancia of Cascares, bought by Judge Carril. The present proprietor could not sell the property at a clear profit of 5000 pesos, and he has been obliged to sell the great range of wool, the fine state of the camps during the summer, and the consequent good condition of the flocks, over 70 in number, Judge Carril has been able to make splendid sales. Beyond question the greatest line in the estancia is the greatest hit of the year.

Mr. Julio Arditil has proposed to Government to

establish two large colonies of the banks of the river Santa Cruz. He asks 24 square leagues for each colony. As the land is at present idle it is an easy matter for the Government to concede what he asks, but the Government will not consent to grant the concession. The colonies will be Italian.

The Bonita has brought out to the Government some consignments of telegraphic materials shipped by Messrs. Murietta & Co.

Next week the police authorities will hold a general dry goods delivery, calling upon all owners to appear and claim their goods—some rate approximately 1,000 cuts, and the other some 2,000 cuts and thousands articles. Those unsold will be sent to Bullrich.

From the daily returns of the receipts of the Customs House published all through last week with the exception of the interruption by the epidemic it is thought probable that the total receipts of the Buenos Aires Customs House will reach five hundred and thirty thousand pesos. The magnitude of this revenue will be better gauged by referring to ex-President Mitre's memorable speech on the turning of the tide of the great Southern Railway, when he expressed a hope that he would yet live to see the revenue of the Customs House reach twelve million—!—and at the rate we are going on the cannot be the least doubtful that before the expiration of the next five years the Customs House of Buenos Aires will almost rival that of Rio de Janeiro, and give an annual revenue of twenty-four million of pesos.

Several steam vessels entered the other day from Baradero brought down a truly extraordinary cargo—a general consignment of reins, stirring leather whips, bridles, &c., all manufactured in Argentina and sent down this market for sale to the trade and public.

Large consignments of French roof tiles now daily sent to the camp, and a subscriber for Lobos informs us that the old straw thatch is being completely cut off, he wishes to give his employes French tiles instead. The sale of kerosene in the country has never advanced before the little towns. On the estancias and pueblos it is sold at a high price, but in the cities and the cheapness of the kerosene handles are still up although the country shopkeepers do their best to push kerosene.

LAND SALES.

Adolfo Alsogaray, buildings, Quilmes, grain, Isabel Tejeda, 1 do, 505,30 do do.
Mercedes Acosta, 1 do do do.
Benita Perez, 1 do do do.
Peregrino Llorente, 1 do do do.
Luiselle Bres, 2 do do do.
Lavalade and Quemelli, 1 do, 205,50 do.
Margarina Guillen, 1 do, 505,00 do.
Sebastian Rodriguez, 4 do, Azul, do.
Gustavo Yrujo, 1 do, 205,50 do, pesos, do.
Enferas Torres, 1 do, 455,50 San Justo, do do.
Antonio Pereyra, 1 do, 505,75 Tapalquen, do.
Emilio Silveira, 1 do, 507,74 Dolores, do.
Juan Carlos Lopez, 1 do, 1 square league, Arrechea, \$200,000, one-sixth cash.
Patrick Roche 2 do do, \$162,230, one-tenth cash.
Eugenio Bruno, 3 do do, Juarez, \$75,000, one-tenth cash.
Ramon Lara, 3 do do, 273,600 do.
Alejandro Lamorque, 4 do do, \$181,680 cash do do, 4 do, \$181,680 do.
Ramon Lara, 3 do do, 273,600 do.
Cruz Casavalle, 1 do, 25 do Mayo, 500,000, one-tenth cash.
Alejandro Benitez, a chacra of 1 cuadra at San Juan, 200,000 do.
Ramon Carabajal, 1 square league, Necocoeche, \$80,000, one-tenth cash.
German Elizalde, 3 do, Tres Arroyos, \$211,140, one-tenth cash.
Solier and Olmos, 2 do do, \$211,000, do.
Benito Fusco, one-fifth of sq. league, Dolores, \$47,701, one-tenth cash.
Juan Diego, two-thirds do, Pin, \$96,420, do.

March 26th 1872.

There was nothing done in Bonds to-day, but the offerings to the market were rather large. 75 cash, and on time still higher prices asked. The news of the Kepler coming up with 297,350 sq. on board was only known at after hours; she had further stilled the market but there was no change in the prices of the time. It is now whatever furnished in bonds looks for, while the heavy holders insist that the real market value of the security is 80.

There was nothing very brisk to-day and, rates ruled lower than London 61, to 61½ and Antwerp 6, 44-45, lower rates at plazas. 50, 61, 62. Markets bucco 46½. Over £76, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 8750, 8800, 8850, 8900, 8950, 9000, 9050, 9100, 9150, 9200, 9250, 9300, 9350, 9400, 9450, 9500, 9550, 9600, 9650, 9700, 9750, 9800, 9850, 9900, 9950, 10000.

It was said that a cabanets meeting was to-day at the Government house, to consider the question of the quarantine law, to render present quarantine to 10 days.

The telegram, which we posted on the *Batavia*-to-day, announcing that Dr. Mendez and Prof. B. de Aguirre had been elected, was not, as we notified that there was no more yellow fever at Montevideo, spread sunshine on 'Change. All telegrams received to-day go to show that the epidemic has been crushed.

Carmody, of San Nicolas, arrived to-day. He reports everything thriving up there save a new ice mill, which gives little promise of utility. Trade is very brisk; the ostracots are still the cause of much trouble, but the Government has given promise that San Nicolas. Some of the importing houses here would do well by opening branch houses there, as the local trade is spreading and calculated to give far better results than in Rio.

Mr. ex-Vice-President Gil, of the Paraguayan Republic, has arrived down from Asuncion to go up to Rio.

Reports from the camp districts of Buenos Aires to-day are most unfavourable, and great liabilities exist that at the coming elections the Governor there will be much bound up. Chiriqui and other points troops from town.

The Vanguard, from Liverpool, will remain at Montevideo with her cargo until this port opens.

During the great storm last week the losses of the sheepfarmers in some districts have been severe, and amongst the newly shorn breeds a considerable lambs.

All troubles about the Paraguayan treaty with Brazil seem likely to be amicably settled, and it is probable that the Argentine Government will be able to send a special envoy to Brazil to arrange the matter. As yet the name of the plenipotentiary is not given.

Every hope is expressed that the peace now from Montevideo may prove correct. The

The only possible solution of the present situation.

Mr. J. P. Boyd, the well known and popular Argentinean, is expected one day to buy the colony. Mr. Boyd will not leave in the Tycho Brahe, as announced, but goes in the Moyne.

The sale of a piece of land on the Flores river, containing about 100 acres, valued at \$90,000 m.p., is announced. The site adjoints Wanklyn's.

Mr. Oldendorf, the chief of the Argentine army commandant, has returned with his family from Cordova where he has been for last three months on government business. O. now goes to the agricultural state college in Salta.

Mr. Vigne, partner of the Rosario firm Soares and Vigne, has left for Europe. He was accompanied by his wife and children, who are on their way to Buenos Aires on outside at the colonies by Mr. Soares.

Money was offered freely to-day at 7 per cent. and some brokers' first-class bills done at 64.

A new bank, the Banco de la Republica, under some new government bank up there, and all judicial deposits in the Argentine and River Platte orders to be withdrawn and deposited

relied here. Most people think that the greater would be better without it, and that the price of cars must be taken it does not go like the former government bank up there.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BUENOS AYRES.

		Bar.	Therm.
March	23 at 8 p.m.	701.59	21° 6"
"	" 24 8 a.m.	700.86	19° 4"
"	" 24 2 p.m.	760.84	23° 6"
"	" 24 8 p.m.	764.01	19° 6"
"	" 25 8 a.m.	768.84	13° 0"
"	" 25 2 p.m.	769.09	16° 6"
"	" 25 8 p.m.	768.89	15° 0"
"	" 26 8 a.m.	768.50	15° 0"
"	" 26 2 p.m.	767.84	19° 2"

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at No. 488 Calle Mojito, wife of Mr. E. Furze, of a son.

On the 20th inst., the wife of John E. Irving, of a son.

At the Quinta del Rincon, on the 18th inst. the wife of William Anderson Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th March, at Manse, Chascomus, the Rev M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Timothy Leiman, to Susan, or 's daughter of Mr. Edward Hayes, San Mart', Balrace.

D E A T H.

On the 14th March, of croup, Mary Tyrrell daughter of Mr. Patrick Tyrrell, Mercedes.

R.I.P.

On the 24th March, at 426 Calle Santa Isabel Maria, wife of Don Sigifredo Achaval Medina (nee Pino), aged 19, resulting from premature delivery. Friends at home will please accept this notice.

HAIR DESTROYER
248 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without injury to the skin.
To be had of
W. CRANWELL,
30—Calle Rivadavia—30

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient of Alex. Ross's Ankerbalm Oil, which produces whisks and thickens hair.
Alex. Ross, 248 High Holborn, London,
To be had of
W. CRANWELL,
30—Calle Rivadavia—30

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
Cures Corns in one day, by using Alex. Ross's Corn Cure. This preparation gently dissolves the Corn in a few hours, removing the very root.
238 High Holborn, London,
And of
W. CRANWELL,
30—Calle Rivadavia—30

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER.
It contains no dye. Restores grey hair in few days. Has no ketorine. Produces a beautiful gloss, promotes the hair's growth, is best restorer.
Alex. Ross, 145 High Holborn, London,
And of
W. CRANWELL,
30—Calle Rivadavia—30

NEWMAN'S PURE MILK
NEWMAN'S
PURE IRISH MILK
See Analysis of the first Chymists of the world.
Used by the British Naval and Military Authorities, and the principal Steamship Companies.
Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Sundry Dealers throughout the world, and wholesale and retail by
CROSS & BUCKWELL,
LONDON, E.C. 4.
Dr. Jackson's
Balsamic Pectoral
This is a new and certain cure for CATARRH, INFLUENZA, ACCOMPANIED WITH COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COUGH, AND PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.
Prepared at the Laboratory of the London Liverpool Pharmacy,
10—COLLEGE-LANE—10
LIVERPOOL.
Dr. JACKSON'S BALSMIC PECTORAL is a remedy long employed by the eminent Physician whose name it bears, and is carefully prepared from the original Recipe by the proprietor. It is composed of the most valuable products, and combines valuable expectorant qualities with those of a soothing and emollient nature. It has already won glowing opinions in Europe for its wonderful efficacy in all pulmonary irritation, and its promoting the reabsorption of the membranes lining the throat, thus arresting the progress of disease, and even, when used at an early stage, arresting that most terrible of chest diseases, Pulmonary Consumption.
The value of a remedy, within the reach of all, which by its therapeutic action cures a vast bulk of the diseases to which mankind is liable, cannot be overrated. A brief notice accompanying each bottle, of the principal complaints for which it is specially adapted, will be found of those who wish the reliable proof of testimonials of more or less weight. The Proprietor simply begs "One Trial," and will far better establish its reputation and the confidence of those who wish the reliable proof, than the repeated experiences of sufferers, all of whom may be as strangers to patient.

CRANWELL, BROTHERS, and
30 Kivadiya.
P. MURRAY and CO., 18 Florida.
PODESTA corner of Cangallo and
Florida.
BOZZETTI, Santiago del Estero 145.
W. CRANWELL and CO., 23 de Ma-
y Montevideo.
And by all respectable Chemists in the Ar-
gentine Republic and Montevideo.
c/—225 1m mbr

NORTHERDEN ROAD SCHOOL
WITH HINGTON,
(NEAR MANCHESTER).

Principal :
The Rev. F. W. RIPLEY, M.A.,
Late Senior Scholar of Magdalen College,
Cambridge,
Assisted by an Efficient Staff of Masters

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The course of instruction is such as to pre-
pare the Pupils thoroughly and efficiently for Pro-
vincial and Mercantile pursuits; for the
Senior Examinations; for the Oxford and
Cambridge Local Examinations; for Matriculation
at the Universities; and in general to fit
them for honorable and independent positions in
the various branches of the Service of the
State. The course includes the Study of the
Latin and Greek Classics; Mathematics
including Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid; Mono-
nomy, Trigonometry, and higher Mathematics
into Book-keeping and Land Surveying to
those who desire them.

A course of English Studies, embracing Gram-
mar and Analysis, Composition, Geography,

Drawing from the Flat and from blood,
the method of the School of Design. Vo ca
Instruments.

The School Buildings stand in a dry
healthy situation, and are arranged expro
for the health and comfort of the Scholars.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:
For Boys under 12 £80
For Boys above 12 70

TERMS FOR DAY PUPILS:
For Boys under 10 £18
For Boys above 10 12
Daily Board 12s per annum extra

EXTRAS:

Arrangements are made for taking the
charge of Pupils whose parents are in
the country, in addition to the above
£10 for each Vacation.

A Quarter's Notice required before leaving
For subjects taught, and a full infor
mation may be obtained by reference
Frederick Neill, Esq., 104 Calle Piedra.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA

JACOBS & SODERSTEDT
Appointed as General Agents in the River Plate
for several of the leading London papers, such
as the Illustrated London News, The Graphic,
Punch, The European Mail, The London Echo,
The Family Herald &c. Receive by all
Mails a regular supply of these and other English
trist Periodicals, to which they receive sub-
scriptions on moderate terms, guaranteeing the
exactitude and speed in delivery of same.

NO SINGLE NUMBERS SOLD.

Orders for all books published in Europe
carefully attended to and speedily executed.

178-CALLE FLORIDA-178
Buenos Ayres,
ant.
162-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-162

Montevideo. t 1

Sociedad Anónima Consumidores de Gas.

No cita a una reunión general a las 8 de la Noche el día 5 de Abril a las 8 de la Noche en el Salón de los Altos, Calle de Chacabuco No. 604, con el objeto de nombrar la Comisión Directiva a fin de que instale la Sociedad.

EL DIRECTORIO PROVISORIO
c j—265 3pmh2

FOR SALE

AN ESTANCIA, in the department of Guantagaycubu, Entre Ríos, a large extent, with House and Store, with 2,000 fine Horn Sheep, 300 head of Cattle and 100 Horses.
Mostrs. BENÍTEZ and CO., Guantagaycubo are the carriage of the Sale. c j—10p mh20

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.		
Barque	Windward	607	Higgin	Dec. 23	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	J M Morales	313	Yoster	—	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Dele Flower	559	Wood	—	Barbour Barclay and Co.
Brig	Azini Barker	353	Innes	Jan. 17	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Constance	515	K Eham	—	Dalmann.
Brigantine	Henry Cranwell	210	Foxton	Feb. 22	Devoted Bros.
Barque	Torryburn	448	Copp	—	Shaw and Co.
Brig	Mary P S Lord	262	—	—	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Trinidad	318	Way	March 6	Malden.
Brigantine	Electra	321	Marlin	—	Secretary and Co.
Brig	Annie McNaum	117	Fulton	—	Hale and Co.
Barque	Emma Muir	397	Guest	—	Esmeralda Railway
Brig	Florence	249	Keaton	—	Hill and Son.
			AMERICAN.		
Barque	Ada Gray	558	Rice	—	Mantel and Pfaffler
Brigantine	Henry and Louise	317	Hend	Jan. 31	—
Barque	Josephine	443	Haven	Feb. 3	Hale and Co.
Barque	Mary Pratt	459	Kilburn	—	Boon and Co.
Schooner	S O Evans	459	Hulse	March 2	Bates, Stokes and Co.
Barque	Woodside	—	Montgomery	—	Hale and Co.
			GERMAN.		
Barque	Elisa Both	401	Palck	Jan. 1	Leiers and Co.
Barque	Germania	340	Niemann	—	Arnaut & Co.
			FRENCH.		
Barque	Glancour	458	Larnegrasse	Jan. 13	Rax Bros.
Do.	Vauban	717	Leveque	—	Arnaut and Antier
Barque	Denes All'e	448	Cordt	—	Arnaut and Antier
Barque	Sardana	430	Biard	Feb. 16	Galip and Son
Ship	Africaine	816	Premont	—	Prober and Son
Barque	Ville de Lille	449	Eysmann	March 4	Russell Bros.
Do.	Anglaise	335	Hodemann	—	Jeanssen and Co.
Do.	Louvi et Jeanne	350	Arcton	—	Borl and Co.
Do.	Lacydon	620	Mattiel	—	Quannett Bros.
Do.	Meridian	541	Audotte	—	Marcelos and Co.
			ITALIAN.		
Barque	Ernesto	353	Burgarelli	Dec. 28	Pini Rossetoni & Co.
Barque	Kamm	818	De Ueta	Jan. 21	Livattoli and Senn.
Brig	Carlo Malatesto	413	Bizzero	—	Robinson and Senn
Brig	Zilia	313	Bennati	Feb. 17	Delino and Ferre.
Barque	Zasoli	301	Radice	Feb. 19	Yates Bros.
Barque	Margarita	474	Bollero	—	Delino.
Brigantine	Aunzia	591	Giovanni	March 7	Bann and Co.
Brigantine	Mario Dia	175	Chiappa	—	Rechts and Son
Brigantine	Hito de la Plata	210	Bello	—	Palatin, Ozenoffski and Co.
Do.	El Al Rio Ido	110	Marana	—	James and Co.
Barque	Stella	426	Ferraro	—	Orler.
			SPANISH.		
Barque	Luna Nova	548	Opa	Jan. 1	Perez & Co.
Barque	Nueva Dorenquem	430	Salu	—	Riga & Rula.
Brigantine	Maria Eugenia Benaut	148	Escuat	Feb. 3	Almonesson and Co.
Barque	Guern	201	Esteban	—	Robitigue and Co.
Do.	Volador	255	Sanjuan	—	Marvatuay
Brigantine	Fiona	219	—	—	Ochoe & Co.
Barque	Joven Enriquez	220	Paip	—	Lopez and Co.
Brigantine	General Mendez Nunes	206	Vioga	—	Sarmes Bros.
Barque	Peplia	114	Pal	—	Bass Vega and Co.
Brigantine	Misierio	116	Salu	March 8	Order.
Brig	Pepilo	—	Pala	—	Zemann.
Brigantine	Joven Elisa	148	—	—	Kichspary and Co.
			DUTCH.		
Brigantine	Vertrouwen	178	Ruyter	March 16	Paste and Co.
			SWEDISH.		
Brig	Presthof	281	Oengdahl	Jan. 17	Carbone and Co.
Lugger	Hyofanis	300	Olson	March 21	Clestad & Rosander
			NORWEGIAN.		
Barque	Triumph	528	Stiansen	Jan. 14	Gae Co.
Barque	Leopard	229	Maklaasen	—	Devoted Bros.
Brigantine	Uncas	237	Nilsen	March 23	Ottling and Co.
Brig	Monitor	234	Viles	—	Warnholtz and Co.
			PORTUGUESE.		
Brigantine	Michaelens	141	Madelro	Feb. 26	Ramos and Co.
			AUSTRIAN.		
Brig	Uuo	318	Rodian	March 7	Bondeson and Co.
			BRAZILIAN.		
Brigantine	Isencos	198	Pontella	Dec. 1	Perez and Co.
Brig	betta	204	Almida	March 16	Berry Brags and Co.
			ARGENTINE.		
Brigantine	Tereoa	155	Decasaria	Dec. 4	Order.

B. Ayres, March 28, 1872.

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU AND CO
101--Calle Cangallo--103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep an account with a bank which they place in the most confident hands.

The Bank of Mont & C. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sum deposited in that very important institution is daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of classes artisans, mechanics, and laborers, who are engaged in various occupations, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of sickness, or other sudden incidents of expending them in moments of sudden gambles, in lotteries, and other

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, and whenever case the interest will be calculated to date.

The Bank of Mont & C. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from its operations, of the opinion of which are required by the strictest and soundest principle, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mont & C. are also persuaded that the same nature of the business will be an immense resource to the working classes of Buenos Ayres, and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 22 January, 1867.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDI TIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—One Dollar deposited exceeds twenty-five Dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules of the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAN & Co.

M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND
MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR
DAMAGE BY FIRE;
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM

AGENTS:
M O L L E R A N D C O .
CALLE CORRIENTES 61. 29

Telegraph to Cordoba.
GREAT REDUCTION

RECENT NOVELS
 At Prices ranging from Ten to Fifteen

Telegrams can now be sent from the
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

103 Calle Cangallo,
TO
CORDOBA,
At the rate of \$14.00 per simple Message.

THE ADMINISTRATION.
h | 104 1 m q10

GOOD SERVANTS,
CAN generally be had by applying to the
"HOUSE for IMMIGRANT GIRLS,"
under the care of the SISTERS of MERCY,
No. 248 Calle Chacabuco.
B. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, is the most convenient time

GRAN REMATE

POR
 A. BULLIOR & Co.
 EN LA CALLE LARGE DE

EN LA FABRICA NACIONAL DE
ESTEARINA.

El Miércoles 27 del corriente a las 12 en punto de la mañana remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por el en de sus propietarios a saber:
Grandes galpones de material con techos de

Depositos de fierro.
Depositor de madera.
E infinitad de Útiles de Fabrica de Velas y
Luzes para esteros a la vista de los interesados:

Las personas que necesitan o quieren establecer alguna granjería tienen una buena ocasión para hacerse de útiles que podrán comprar por muy poca plata.

Por mas detalles a nuestros escritorio Calle San Martin 118.

ONE 4 H.P. and Two 2 H.P. VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS complete, with all the latest improvements in economising Fuel. Also a BRICK MACHINE, quite new, capable of turning out 14,000 per day.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, March 21, 1872,

An important letter is lying at this office for Thomas O'Connor Duke, who is requested to call for it at the earliest convenience.
FRANK PARISH.
H. B. M. Consul.
1, 229 6p m22

New Advertisements.

MESSRS. LAMPART AND
HOLT'S LINELIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.The Steamship
D O N A T I.1182 Tons,
WRIGHT, Commander.Will be despatched from Rosario, on the 20th,
from San Nicolas, on the 25th, and from
THIS PORTOn
The 28th of MARCH,
For LIVERPOOL.Cargo will be received on board until noon on
the day of sailing, and of specie (freight on
later 4 per cent.) at the Agent's Office on
same day.These steamers have excellent accommodation
for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stew-
ards.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Liverpool, first-class..... 236 ster.

Antwerp and Havre..... 30 "

Rio Janeiro..... 50 "

Liverpool, 3d class..... 215 "

Antwerp and Havre..... 17 10 "

Rio Janeiro..... 1 25 "

First-class Return Tickets to Liverpool, with
a deduction of 25 per cent, issued, available for
Twelve Months.TICKETS granted to parties here wishing to
bring out their friends from England.Apply to the Agents—
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LEITCH & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.

cj-173 xp mh28

NEW AND CENTRAL
AUCTION MART.

MIRE AND CO.

CALLE CANGALLO, 69 & 65.

The Week's Sales.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At Seven p.m.Fancy Goods, electro-plate tea and dinner
services, fine china and delft do., drawing-
room and garden chairs, fire-arms, musical in-
struments, gold and silver ornaments, jewelry,
precious stones, statuettes, fancy inkstands, bronze
chandeliers, preserved fruit, cigars, &c.WEDNESDAY, 3d,
At Twelve M. on.Whoals and Retail Clearance of Estates
and Drinkables, per order of some of the lead-
ing import houses:—25 tercios of the finest
Paraguayan yerba, 25 rolls black tobacco, 100
boxes raisins, 50 do. figs, 50 Westphalian hams,
25 do. macaroni, 25 ar. olives, most sweet,
canned, mustard and ketchup, 69 barrels
fine port wine, 200 boxes sherry, 150 Alicante
wine, 5 barrels vinegar, 5 do. brandy, 20 flasks
gin, 200 boxes Bordeaux, Cham-
pagne, Sauternes, &c. &c. 30 dozen
cigars, delft; 10 sets china, do., composed of
120 pieces.THURSDAY, 4th,
At Seven p.m.Weekly Auction—Furniture—Mahogany ward-
robes, with looking-glass, pianos, drawing-room
sets, gas fixtures, chairs, tables, lavatories, house
clothes, sofas, oil paintings, engravings, &c.FRIDAY, 5th,
At Seven p.m.

Continuation of Tuesday's Fancy Sale.

Electro-plate services sets, jewelry, chandel-
iers, fire-arms, musical instruments, statuettes,
preserved fruit, cigars, precious stones, rings,
and clocks, &c.

cj-267 sp mh28

MEDICO Y CIRURJERO.

JAMES SCHERRER,

REMOVED

209 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

Consultation Hours—From Eight to Nine in
the Morning, and from Two to Three in the
Afternoon.FOR SALE,
A Splendid Estancia.The finest land and the best situated in the
flourishing part of San Nicolas, distant only 6
leagues from the important town of that name,
and 10 leagues from the commodious riverport of
Las Hermanas, bounded by the deep and con-
stant flowing Arroyo de las Hermanas on one side,
and destined to have a railway from B. Ayres
to Rosario running close by the other. 3000
acres, frontage is 3275 yards, its length 7466, and
its area is 10880 squares, equal to about 4400 Eng-
lish statute acres.The estancia house and 9 ptochos are convenient
ly situated, solidly built, yet not too expensive for
its size.The soil is of the richest quality, and its pasture
of the best description.This valuable land will be sold for \$600,000,
which would be equal to about \$1 25 3d per Eng-
lish acre. The house, gables, corrals, etc. will be
given at a valuation, between buyers and sellers.The map and inventory can be shown by Mr.
F. Denahy, who has the carriage of the sale.Apply to him personally or by letter before the
end of the month.Buenos Ayres, Piedad 215, from 12 to 2 o'clock
cj-mh28

TO LET.

The well-known and commodious Family
Residence,
CASA AMARILLA.Situada en Calle Colon, at the entrance to the
Boca Road, containing nine rooms, cellars,
kitchen, bath-room, &c.; also garden and field
attached, and pigeon-house.

May be viewed at any time.

Apply on the premises between 11 a.m.,
and 5 p.m., or at the Boca between 2 and 4.

cj-270 sp mh28

SLATES
FOR ROOFING.On Sale at
Messrs. CASARES and SONS'YARD,
BOCA DEL RIACHUELO.

cj-269 10p mh38

Police Notice.

The Chief of Police, duly authorized, informs
the Public that the transit of Carriages and
Horsemen (as mentioned in Art. 2 of the Edict
published for Holy Week observance) through
the Streets of this City is prohibited from
Twelve o'clock To-day (Holy Thursday) till
Saturday at the conclusion of the Holy Week.

h: mh28

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION
A VAPOR.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

VAPOR NACIONAL "GUARANI."

Saldrá para Asuncion y puertos de escala el
Sabado 30 del corriente. Admite carga y
pasajeros.Se admiten a los señores cargadores que tengan
carga pronta se le recibe desde hoy en las La-
cunas de la Compania.

Agencia—Cuyo 24. cj—

Vapor EDWARD EVERETT.

Para el Rosario y Escuelas.

LISTE, esplendido vapor, el mas comodo y el que
ofrece mas seguridad a los pasajeros, con
cuantos hacen esta carrera, sale el HOY, el
combinacion con el F. Carril del Norte, desde
Tigre, con el tren que sale de la Estacion 25
de Mayo, a las 9 de la mañana, con gran rebaja
de precio.

TARIFA.

Id. en ensal general..... 6

Id. por el ensal..... 3

Los boletines no se cobra flete por exceso de equiva-
lencia.

MANUEL SCIURANO E HIJO,

384 Cuyo.

The Standard.

"Nil fati audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872.

"Standard" Supplement

Wednesday, March 27th,
9 a.m.Chimborazo arrived at Montevideo
last night. Splendid passage. Brings
dates from Lisbon to 7th and special
telegrams from Antwerp to 6th. Leaves
this evening for Valparaiso.Thanksgiving at St. Paul's magni-
ficent.Alabama question—Nothing new,
and excitement over.Bank rate same; money easy at 3
per cent.

Stocks firm, and looking upwards.

Rumoured revolution in Spain, at-
tracts no attention.Wool and hides maintained; fallow
down.

Antwerp, 2nd March.

Auction opened well—prices main-
tained 45 cents over November.

Sheepskins, very firm.

N. York, 5th March.

Gold, 110½. Exchange, 109½. Hides,
28½.

M. Video, 27th, morning.

Nothing new about the fever, and
all alarm here past. Families coming
back from quintas into town.

Meeting of merchants talked of.

One of the principal merchants here
yesterday publicly stated that the
whole thing is, Burla, mentira y ES-
PECULACION.Chimborazo, crowded with passen-
gers, leaves to-day. Mails, &c. re-
main here.

VERY LATEST.

London, 6th March.

Nothing important.

Produce markets rather flat.

DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

Considering that we live under a
Republican form of Government, is it
not strange how little the public knows
of what is going on in the Ministers'
offices? We know when the Govern-
ment takes exchange or renews a
treasury bill, but the secrets of diplo-
macy are so well kept that we know
only what they allow us to know, and
if any newspaper editor peers through
the Ministerial curtain and publishes
what is going on, there is such a noise
raised about the unauthorized publi-
cation that few are willing to believe
the news.If the public men in the River Plate
owed their influence and position as
much to long training as they do to
accident, less secrecy would be neces-
sary in their councils, but the ballot
box plays strange pranks with human-
ity. We have seen a wood-cutter make
a capital President of the first Repub-
lic on the globe. Birth implies no
thing in a republic; no man can cast
the horoscope of the rudest farmer,
the most polished lawyer, or the most
prudent general. The ballot-box rules
everything; it is gifted with the power
of the Athenian carpenter, who paused
before a block of wood, whether to
make out of it a god or a stool.For the last two years we have wit-
nessed the ruinous progress of the
Banda Oriental civil war: how far
culpable the respective governments
may have been in the matter few can
say. Last year the feeling in Monte-
video was so strong against Argen-
tines, who were charged with helping
Apario, that the great orator of Go-
neva, Hector Varela himself, could
hardly get a hearing in the Plaza.Apario, it was said, drew all his
supplies from the Tigre and the Boca,
but did not Flores do the same years
before? The Montevideans last July
were a kind of Alabama countenance
which fairly astonished the water-
works excursionists. To-day we have
news of peace in the Banda Oriental;
we read of the efforts of the Argentine
Government, the journeys to the
Blanco camp and back, the private
interviews, the public meetings, the
special appointments—we hear of
everything but the real thing, Peace
is decided on, and Baron Cotegipe has
made it.The very highest praise is due to
the Argentine Government for its exer-
tions to bring about peace, but the
Argentine Government, with all its
influence, would never have brought
the Blancos and Colorados to their
senses; and it was the parting words
of Baron Cotegipe, to the parting
President Batlle, that changed the
current of Oriental opinion. These
memorable words were:—The Braz-
ilian Government can no longer tolerate
the present state of affairs, which jeopar-
dizes the interests of Brazilians resident
in the Uruguay Republic. Gomenoro,
with all the "fanfarroude" of a strictly
civil war cabinet, never forgot the
words of the Brazilian Minister, but,
if his memory was treacherous the
subsequent mails from Rio refreshed
his recollection, and last week the
Montevidean Cabinet received a spicy
piece of intelligence from Rio, through
a private friend there, which had the
wonderful effect of showing Orientals
things in their proper light. The re-
sult is peace at any cost.In communicating now to our
readers a fresh piece of news, we do so
with the most measured reserve, not
from any trepidation as to its authen-
ticity but from a nervous feeling of itsimportance. Dr. Tejedor, our talented
Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly
leave for Rio. This settles all the
noise and fuss that has been made
about the Paraguayan treaty. Gran
Chaco, difficultly, and impending Bra-
zilian war. In our mind's eye, we see
friendly "tete-a-tetes" at San Chris-
tova, polite interchange of diplo-
matic notes, and a pleasant and satis-
factory arrangement of this most knotty
question. The newspaper editors of
Rio and the River Plate may write
what they like, but the whole ques-
tion, like the Alabama one, is susceptible
of arrangement, and amenable to
sound common sense.Another high Ministerial secret,
which we have for our readers, is of
still more surpassing importance. It
is the result of long and mature de-
liberation on the part of our cabinet,
and we doubt not will meet with the
very fullest public approval. The new
port scheme is abandoned. The natural
beauties of Ensenada have at last
been recognized in the Government
House, the great facility with which
the fine natural harbor there can be
adapted to our trade has dawned upon
the Ministry, and with feelings unalloy-
ed by a single pang of regret at the
brains, capital, and time, spent upon
the old scheme, we announce to our
readers the solemn and final decision
of the cabinet on this truly scientific
subject.In peering still further behind the
ministerial curtains we discover many
things which at the moment it would
be premature to publish. The most
vexed topic at the Government House
is the quarantine. President Sar-
miento has nailed his colours to the mast-
head, and so long as there is a sickly
contention in the Mount, so long will
the present rules be maintained; but
there are some probabilities that Holy
Week (which is now so much dreaded
in this country), once over, we may
look for some slight mitigation of
the rules, and if the telegrams are fa-
vourable, the portals of the Republic
will be again thrown open.The days are gone when the jester's
was an official post, and more's the
pity. The march of progress, the
growth of morals, and the advent of
steam, have swept from us the official
usher whose duty it was to announce
to the ruler of a land each morning at
sunrise that His Excellency was mor-
tal, and that His Excellency was a day
nearer to his grave. Now and then
we have temporary announcements in
the papers to the effect that His Ex-
cellency is indisposed, but were it not
for this, the whole cabinet is at pre-
sent in the enjoyment of such rude
health, that we might believe they
basked in the sunshine of immortality,
and drank from the fountain of eternal
youth. At no period during the pre-
sent administration were the members
so strong and hearty as at the present
moment; at the cabinet meetings the
dismal formality of bye gone years is
forgotten, and notwithstanding the
crochety questions that come up, a
spirit of graceful hilarity pervades the
whole. All the ministers are at pre-
sent preparing their reports for Con-
gress, including the return for the Cen-
sus of 1869. In point of length, the
minister of education will, doubtless,
eclipse them all. In point of general
interest, the minister of Hacienda will
take the palm. The prime minis-
ter goes out before Congress meets,
but his successor is not yet known.
The Congress will probably be called
on the 1st of May, and all the notifi-
cations to the various members have
been sent by post. It is not consid-
ered that the session will present any
great novelty, but according to every
version, the great bill of the session
will be the new capital.

GRAN CHACO.

Most of this immense territory is
claimed by the Province of Santa Fe,
although properly it is Federal juris-
diction, being quite outside the limits
of this or any other Province and in
undisputed possession of a few sen-
tinel Indian tribes, except here and there
where adventurous settlers have es-
tablished a footing. The Province of
Santiago also claims south of the Chaco.
In the map of Mr. Chaparouque which
is now before us we find the various
colonies and settlements distinctly
marked out as follows—

Sunchales.

The ruins of Fort Sunchales, near
which some colonies have been es-
tablished within the last six years, give
name to the old road used by the
Spaniards for direct communication
between Santa Fe and Peru. The
soil is described as well suited for
agriculture, with abundance of timber
and good water. The Sunchales Co-
lony founded by Mr. Charles De Mot,
consists mostly of French and Algerian
farmers; the extent of this and the
other properties are as follows—

Sq. 1.

Sunchales Colony..... 20

Navarro..... 20

London Bank..... 20

Cabal..... 20

Beitler..... 20

London Bank..... 20

Matti..... 20

Salado, west bank.

In this wild and almost uninhabited
country there are 13 establishments
or land-grants, besides a proposed
cession of 16 sq. leagues at Fort Mon-
tevidio. The land-grants are as fol-
lows—

Sq. 1.

Cabal..... 54

Urquiza..... 15

Rosigol..... 10

Candiotti..... 8

Palacios..... 2

Salado, east bank.

On the opposite side of the Salado,

facing the city of Santa Fe, is the little
German Colony of Guadalupe where
fish-oil is largely extracted, and in the
vicinity are several small estancias;
this district, although geographically an
integral part of the Province of Santa
Fe. Higher up the Salado are the
Crespo, Candiotti, Pinerio, Yriondo and
Cisterna estancias. At Fort Oroño is
Doldan's property, and passing those
of Comas, Lefrançois and Iturbe we
find the Emilia Colony. The London
Bank has a property near Fort Ave-
chico, not far from the San Justo Co-
lony. Ex-governor Cabal has 3 more
properties at Esquina Grande, Santa
Rosa and Primero de Mayo.

Saladillo Grande, west bank.

From Quintana's estancia to the
Cayastacia colony we find 8 establish-
ments on the Arroyo Aguiar, near
which is also an old fort called San
Pedro. There are 3 estancias belong-
ing to Sor. Cullen at Leones, Solari
and the banks of the Saladillo Grande,
and on this last river are also prop-
erties of Cabal, Alvarez and Bouvier.
Grognet's is near Fort Almeyra.

Sq. 1.

Quintana..... 1

Iturbe..... 1

Monzon..... 1

Roldan..... 1

Andino..... 1

Coll..... 1

Comas..... 2

Cullen..... 2

Gomez..... 2

Alvarez..... 2

Cabal..... 2

Grognet..... 2

Saladillo Grande, east bank.

The lower portion of this territory is
called Department of San José. Ad-
vancing along the banks of the Para-
guay we pass successively the ruined
mission of San Rosa and Cayana,
where some Indian half-breeds still
remain; then the colonies known as
Helvetia and Francesa. Opposite to
the Entre Riano port of La Paz de-
bouches the San Javier, on the banks
of which are the San Javier, Califor-
nia, Welsh and Heloise colonies. The
settlement of Thomson Bonar, called
Alexandra Colony, is abreast of the
port of Esquina; and still farther is
El Rey, on the site of the famous Je-
suit mission of San Geronimo, oppo-
site the Correntine town of Goya. In
the heart of the Chaco is Cabal's prop-
erty of Estancia Grande, and in the
Rincon Saladillo between the Aramo
and Dulce, are the Sañado, Ortiz and
Arados establishments, the first-named
close to Fort Dulce.

Sq. 1.

Arados..... 2

Ortiz..... 2

Sañado..... 2

French col..... 2

S. Javier col..... 2

California..... 2

Welsh..... 2

Heloise..... 2

Alexandra..... 2

San Geronimo..... 2

Cabal..... 2

Central Chaco.

There is a so-called Indian colony
near Laguna Brava on the Saladillo
Aramo with a land-grant of 6 square
leagues. On the same river are the
ruins of the San Pedro mission, and
two properties, each of 4 leagues, be-
longing to Jobson and Obligado.
Abreast of Monte Aguiar, on the
Arroyo Calchaqui, is another of the
immense Cabal estates, this one being
called El Pantano, and covering 70
square leagues.The various colonies mentioned
above and in our previous notice of
the Province of Santa Fe were de-
scribed at great length (4 columns) and
with the fullest statistical returns in
our Packet-Edition of Sept. 30th 1871
to which we beg to refer the reader.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

RECEPTION OF THE PARAGUAYAN
MINISTER.The Princess Regent received Señor
Palacios the new Paraguayan Envoy-
extraordinary and Minister-plenipoten-
tiary in public audience at the palace
in Rio Janeiro, on the 13th inst.The speech of His Excellency on the
occasion was as follows:—"In present-
ing my credentials to Your Imperial
Highness I have the satisfaction to
declare, that the Republic of Paraguay
is pleased with the treaties of peace,
limits, navigation, commerce and ex-
tradition recently concluded with the
Empire of Brazil: this advantageous
result is directly due to the noble and
generous sentiments of the Imperial
Government towards the people of
Paraguay, and your sincere wish to
see us rise up from the prostration into
which we had fallen after a protracted
struggle of 3 years.Moreover, I feel it a duty to inform
Your Imperial Highness that the fulfil-
ment of these negotiations is due in great
measure to the eminently conciliatory
character of the worthy Brazilian En-
voy, His Ex. Baron de Cotegipe.I am happy now to have the honor
of handing to Your Imperial Highness
my credentials to your Government as
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary to exchange ratifica-
tions, and for other purposes."

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent).

February 23, 1872.

Events march—but to where? The
political sky is darkening all round,
the little incidents that presage the
storm commence to whirl, and people
begin to seek shelter. The air is
very painful and the gods of the
gallery demand the "donation."Two calamities threaten—civil war
and Prussian intervention; two reme-
dies are proposed, a dissolution of the
Assembly and the definite establish-
ment of the Republic. It has been
observed that the French pass half
their life overthrowing their Govern-
ment and the other in reinstating it.
The present crisis has not been
brought about by Bonapartist intrigues,
but by the fusion of the
Monarchists, who cannot be blind to
the growing feeling of the country for
republicanism, and who are in a hurry
to overthrow M. Thiers before the
fruits of his patriotic labors be ripe.
The Bonapartists are a cause of em-
barrassment, but not a danger; the Mon-
archists are both "the legitimists" and
Orleanists "figs" to be "prepared" for
eventualities when people so pre-
pare, history illustrates they are not
far from proving them. If they in-
tend to support M. Thiers in his loyal
efforts to give the Republic a fair trial
in face of great difficulties, why go toAntwerp to seek Henry V to take pos-
session of the office of restoring the Presi-
dent's position—why all the mystery
about manifestoes and the collection
of signatures—which has compromised
the peace of society? These two par-
ties are in the honey-moon of their in-
trigue, hatred against the Republic
may excite their passions, but the ill-
assorted marriage must ultimately end
in a divorce. They speculate on the
weakness and division of parties in
the Assembly, upon the lassitude of
the country; they may snatch a ma-
jority of convenience and become mas-
ters of France for a day; but after?A majority can reverse, but it must
have principles to keep together; con-
ditions can destroy but can neither es-
tablish nor conserve. Henry V. claims
the infallibility of right divine; the
Comte de Paris the infallibility of the
nation, but nearly France entire claims
to belong to herself. The manifestoes
must try their strength; failing, the
hands of M. Thiers must be strengthened,
and a new parliament called to decide
upon the form of government for the
country. An appeal to the nation by
M. Thiers, sustained by Gambetta, and
from different motives by the imperi-
alists, would scatter the monarchial
party to the winds.The public fully anticipates a coup
of some sort, but when, how, or where
it may fall no one knows. Without
the aid of the army the imperialists
can only continue to make a noise,
and in fairness, their noise is daily in-
creasing. The only soldier in France
whose character is not above suspicion
is the fiery furnace his country has
passed through, is MacMahon. He
has never dabbled in politics so he has
turned out the better soldier. His ex-
ample and influence must tell on his
army; but we have seen by the late
election votes, that the soldiers have
opinions of their own leaning to repu-
blicanism, where they are not Corsi-
ans. Unhappily every party in France
boasts to have the sympathies of the
army. One thing is certain, the repu-
blic will not expire except in fire and
blood, and Paris must ever count upon
a communistic resurrection, and its
"sufficient number" agents, when civil
war sets in. And the Prussians are
within three days quick march of the
capital, determined to see to it that
they should see its exaction involve
the death of France.M. Thiers has committed some faults
but they are not unpardonable ones.
He has been wrong on economic ques-
tions, and weak and irresolute on the
matter of the return of the Assembly
to Paris; he is not prudent in his re-
lations with the Italians, and made a
terrible mistake by his late resignation;
he has never been suspected in his sin-
cere desire to honestly execute the
arduous task confided to him, and to
keep parties from devouring each other
till the country was delivered from the
Germans. He deserves now the better
to be supported when enemies plot for
his downfall, and who hold out no se-
curity for the morrow after his over-
throw.

But he intends to "die

Very Rev. Canon Guadalupe-San Telmo, 1 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Dillman-San Telmo, 2 p.m.
 Very Rev. Canon Olivera-San Telmo, 2 p.m.

British Consulate,
 Buenos Ayres, March 11, 1872.
 To H.E. Dr. D. Antonio E. Malaver,
 Minister of Government of the Province
 of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Minister,
 I have received the reply which it has pleased H.E. the Governor to instruct me to make to my letter of 11th January last, on the subject of the Tandil massacre, in which I asked for some information respecting the sad case of two British subjects who were among the victims of that tragedy, expressing at the same time the deep feeling of anxiety occasioned to my countrymen whose lives were threatened at that moment in peril.

Two months have elapsed since my letter reached H.E.'s hands, notwithstanding the urgent nature of the case, and the general consternation which existed as to the extent to which the malefactors had effected their murderous designs. Nevertheless, I was unwilling to suppose that the silence arose from any other cause than an oversight, and I was little prepared to learn from Your Excellency that it proceeded from an intentional disregard, on the authority of the Governor, of my communication, on the ground that I was not entitled to address his Government on such a case, and that I might refer to the public press for any information I might require on the subject.

With all due regard for the opinion of H.E., and with every desire to treat the subject in a friendly spirit, I must dissent most distinctly from this extraordinary rule of procedure, for assuming that it cannot be the fixed intention of H.E. to exclude me from the customary official intercourse with his Government on matters relating to the welfare and interests of British subjects in this Province. I have a right to expect that, so long as I am an accredited agent of my Government, I be allowed that access to the authorities of the country which is absolutely necessary to enable me to fulfill the ordinary functions of my office.

The opposite course would oblige me to abandon the representation of those interests, and H.E.'s Government to substitute some other form for preserving intact those ties and obligations which correspond to its position towards its subjects.

I venture to affirm that no precedent can be produced in support of any such established rule, and further that if even it existed, could it be applied in such an instance as this, so as to debar a Government from the exercise of reasonable and friendly means, through its agents, of obtaining for its subjects the full amount of protection and redress which the laws of the country might afford, and to which their peculiar position might entitle them.

Such a wholesale massacre of foreigners, and such acts of cruelty as were committed at Tandil on the persons of innocent foreign settlers, fortunately, in the name of humanity, are not matters of ordinary occurrence, and have no parallel even in this country; and it would be useless, therefore, to any guide, as to the rule observed in the representation of such cases.

Judging, however, from some few instances of recent occurrence—such as that of the murder of several British subjects by Greek brigands—it will be remembered that it created a feeling of National interest, and that the right of fully representing the cases and seeking for redress was exercised and not denied.

For the Government of this country, above all others, interested, as it is, in promoting foreign immigration as a means of advancing the Nation, to seek to establish a rule by which the foreign immigrants would be deprived of the means of obtaining the legitimate support of their Government, and the benefit of its friendly offices, would be to injure their own prospects by producing a want of confidence and a discouragement to immigration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Most obedient, humble servant,
 (Signed), FRANK PARISH.

and it were in vain to demand of the American allegiance to the traditions of his English forefathers, as to ask of the Spanish-American loyalty to those whose laws, religion, and language he is proud to enjoy, and whose form of government, customs and idiosyncrasies, he has long since repudiated. It is, then, but natural, that when a question of justice arises between the parent nation and its offshoot, the latent conviction in all minds should be influenced by the aforeaid inevitable conflict—not between races, but between offspring of the same race.

Such is the case with the English and Americans. The former, availing of right honest envy, the wonderful growth and prosperity of a country that, but for the intolerance and inability of a king, might to-day, perhaps, be their proudest colony, naturally view the aggrandizement of America, if not with hostile, yet with unfavorable eyes; while on the other hand, the Americans, conscious of energy and strength, yet too eager in their ambition, forget that the England of to-day is not the abode of the haughty George III. of a century ago, and that the England of to-day is a more enlightened, more just, and more humane country, than the England of a century ago.

But it is not our intention to dwell upon the relative merits of English and American opinions, their sympathies or antipathies. The practical interests of both nations form, of themselves, sufficient matter for ardent and protracted discussion. Yet there is a far greater issue at stake in this, apparently insignificant question of the Alabama claims, viz: What should be the position of a neutral nation in time of war? What signifies the so-called belligerence and its recognition? and, as a corollary: What is civil war? and, thirdly: What constitutes a breach of neutrality in time of war between two or more belligerent nations? These questions are intimately linked with the prosperity and happiness of all nations of all countries. I found myself, of International Law have endeavored to define the limits to which neutral and belligerent nations should be subjected, yet their theories and opinions, however admirable in themselves, have achieved no practical result, and to-day we witness the spectacle of a splendid nation arraigned before the tribunal of the world, upon an accusation which, while it cannot be confessed, wisdom and forethought had rendered impossible.

It is of little import, however, that such a trial is presented to the intelligent world. The true student of history and the lover of mankind will probe deeper, and discover a significance in this discussion which transcends the paltry fact of "equipping corsairs" and the like.

To England and America has fallen the honor of solving, if not with entire satisfaction, at least in part, a question which has perplexed the minds of jurists for centuries—and this, not by force of arms, but by patient and rational discussion, actuated by no love of conquest or ephemeral fame, but by the sincere desire, not only to benefit mankind, but to prove by calm and dispassionate arguments a noble disposition towards truth and justice. Whatever be the result of this discussion, it will always remain a glory to England and America that a question of vital importance to the integrity of two powerful nations, opposed in opinion and stimulated by the acrimony of a free and enlightened press, should have been argued, during a period of six years, in the spirit of peace and without the slightest intimation of war.

When we recall the histories of Greece and Rome; the frivolous pretenses for appeal to arms; the barbarism and the shame that extinguished genius and art, and hurried dynasties to their downfall; we gladly hail the approach of a more peaceful, advanced with virtue and ennobling impulses, promises that to which all men aspire, yet which learning and experience have until now failed to attain. The moral victory of this peaceful discussion between England and America outlasts the crowning of a thousand kaisers and kings. No more of amorous Helen, of treacherous Tarquin, and the list of preposterous excuses for bloodshed, of which, in truth, modern times have been so full. No more of the vain advances, yes, despite the sneers of incredulous and the cynicism and indifference of this age of science. We begin to discover signs of a noble civilization. Already a crying wrong has been atoned; the phantom of human-slavery has vanished from the face of the earth—save one little retreat, the last and least important—eloquent testimony to the corruption and depravity of the nation that follows it.

But the settlement of international disputes by arbitration is the finest proof of political civilization. The Anglo-Saxon race belongs a great triumph. We are teaching Continental nations what can be accomplished by a true desire for peace, by reason and common sense. It was a maxim of good old Benjamin Franklin (in a letter to Jotham Quincy, Sept. 11, 1773)—

There never was a good war or a bad peace.

DELTA.

DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA.

The Emperor of Brazil, a correspondent of the *Lancet* says, was the Lion of the day in Paris. On one occasion, whilst Professor Séz, who was to deliver his lecture, was going round the wards at the Hospital de la Charité, the Emperor unexpectedly dropped in, and asked for the professor. On Mr. Séz being pointed out to him, he went up to the physician, shook hands with him, and asked permission to assist at his lecture, and then visited the hospital. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Séz was lecturing in the amphitheatre of the hospital on some subject connected with lung disease, when Don Pedro made his appearance, quietly refused to take a separate chair, and seated himself amid the students on one of the wooden benches, where he attentively listened. The students were much struck and pleased by this unassuming attitude, and the respect which the Brazilian potentate showed to their professor and to medical science. The Emperor's success was perhaps still greater when he visited the School of Medicine. Here also he came in quite unexpectedly, took his seat among the students in the large lecturing hall, and there listened, unobserved and unrecognized, to a lecture which one of the professors was just then delivering. It was not until the lecture was quite over that he asked to see the Dean. Professor Wirtz then received His Majesty in the Salle des Thèses, and presented to him all the professors and vice-professors who

happened to be at the school. The Emperor, in his usual charming and serious manner, spoke at some length, accompanied by the Dean, he then proceeded to the Ecole Pratique, appointed the School of Medicine, which he visited in detail, passing through the dissecting pavilions, the collection of biological specimens, and, lastly, Dupuytren's Pathological Museum. By this time more than six hundred students had gathered, and welcomed the visitor in a sympathetic manner, saluting him repeatedly as he made his way among them. We may add that the Emperor, who was elected an honorary member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, having expressed a desire to receive his diploma, and sign the register, so as to complete his admission before leaving Europe, was admitted upon in Paris by a deputation consisting of Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, Past President; Mr. C. B. Vignoles, F.R.S., the late President (represented by his son, Mr. Henry Vignoles); Mr. Heilmann, Vice-President; Messrs. Brunelles and Woods, members of Council; and Mr. C. Manly, honorary secretary. On this occasion His Majesty, in accepting the diploma, expressed the gratification he felt in joining a society, in the proceedings of which he had become acquainted in the course of their professional labours. Another correspondent, writing from Paris, says:—

"As to the Emperor of Brazil, another of our lions who is almost regarded, on account of his close family connection, as belonging to the same group—there is but one opinion and expression about him. A more unimpeachable, affable, and highly intelligent Sovereign I suppose never existed; one who, without ever derogating from his rank, can shake hands with everybody around, and send everybody away delighted. His Majesty's activity is, indefatigable: one morning he spends among the Academicians, discussing pleasantly with them the meaning and derivation of the last word added to their dictionary; another he gives to the Greek class of the Lycée Condorcet (devant Bonaparte), where he follows, book in hand, the construing of the 'Ajax,' showing himself very well up in the text; but, to judge from the sly twinkle in his eye as he laid down the play when the lesson was over, not at all disposed to recommence that pleasant period of life, or to cry, like the 'ennuye' aristocrat in Miss Edgeworth's story—'How I wish I was a schoolboy!'"

ON CHANGE.

March 27th, 1872.

Uncoined	1221
Sovereigns	1221
Patent	25
National Bank	74
There was nothing doing in bonds to-day, and although the market is dull still it is not so dull as it was on Saturday at 74, but after hours 30,000 were sold for 6th April at 74. There were some reports of a sale of Argentine Bank shares still rising; 40 sold to-day at 18 premium. There was much conjecture as to the bonds on Saturday; the conjectures are said to foot up to 14 millions, but of this large amount nearly all has been arranged away say 600,000 bonds which will be taken up on Monday. They some large sums of money were taken at 8 per cent to carry bonds. As the coupon will be payable on the 10th, there is very little speculation on the part of the holders to sell at present rates.	

Exchange ruled active to-day, all were passed at 51-51-51-51 on London, at 54-54-54-54 on Antwerp, and 50-50-50-50 on Montevideo about 40,000 pats. passed by telegraph at par, 1 premium.

A meeting on the subject of the port and quarantine question was held at the Governor's house to-day. The Port Captain received instructions to take every precaution, and if necessary engage more men to vigorously maintain the rules.

The Kopley went down to Ensenada to-day immediately after discharging her mails and goods, and the lighters were at once ordered to unload her. This speaks for the activity of the agents, Messrs. J. P. Lloyd & Co. The Kopley's special list is as follows:—

5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500
 5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500
 5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500
 5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500
 5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500
 5 boxes to Corrientes shipped by Maritima 22,500

Advices have been received today of the following shipments of specie:

Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000
 Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000
 Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000
 Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000
 Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000
 Per Tycho Bank for Wanklyn Bank \$ 30,000

It was said on change to-day that the Boyne brings 2800,000 in gold to the River Plate. A telegram received from Buenos Aires, dated the 26th, says that the Antwerp wool auction closing at a slight decline of from 5 to 10 centimes.

The telegram to the Bolas from Montevideo gave the following:—
 1000 lbs. wool at 90
 1000 lbs. wool at 82
 1000 lbs. wool at 82
 1000 lbs. wool at 82
 1000 lbs. wool at 82
 1000 lbs. wool at 82

The sale of 100 arrobes of wool from Mr. Michael Duggan's stables, San Ramon, partido of San Antonio de Areco, at the unprecedented high price of \$200 per arroba, was the subject of much conversation to-day. No favor was shown to the buyers, and the wool was sold at 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035,

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND C O.

101-Calle Cangallo-103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, illness, or old age, instead of expending them in momentary gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & CO.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third.—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds Twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAUA & CO.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND
MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOller AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61. 29



VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, \$12 1/2 mpc. Do. 2 METRES HIGH \$2

NEW PATENT FENCING.

Cheap, Light, and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas, Gardens, Paddocks or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making Hen Coops, &c.

Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Plate,
GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,
59 CALLE OUYO.

Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with housekeepers.

sept 15

RECENT NOVELS.

At Prices ranging from Ten to Fifteen Dollars each.

Anteros, by Author of Guy Livingstone
A Daughter of Eeth, by Wm. Black
Nobody's Fortune, by Edmund Yates
Hannah, by Author of John Halifax, Gent
Won—Not Wood, by the Author of Carolyn's
The Prey of the Gods, by Florence Marryat
The Diamond on the Hearth, by Marian James
The Gladiator, by G. S. White Melville
Which is the Heroine? A Novel
Six Henry Hotspur of Humblethwaite, by Ant. Trollope
For Lack of Gold, by Chas. Gibbon
Six Months Hence, being Passages from the Life of Maria
Behind the Veil, by same Author
Something to Do, A Novel
In Duty Bound, by Author of A Brave Life, &c.
Joshua Marvel, by B. L. Farjeon
The Vivian Romance, by Mortimer Collins
Morton House, by Author of V. Valerius
The Lost Dispatch, from the German of F. Friedrich
Anne Furness, by Author of Mebels's Progress, &c.
Cousins District, A Rolling Stone, and Hand-some Lawrence, three separate novels, by George Sand.
The Warden and Burchester Towers, by Nat. Trollope
Tancred, or the New Crusade, by Ben. Disraeli.
And
Josh Billing's Farmer's Almanac for 1872

MACKERN BROS.,

44—Calle San Martin—44.
b/162 10p m16

NOTICE.

Ferro-Carril B. B. y Ensenada.

ON and after the 1st of April the first train will leave
Paseo de Julio for Barracas at 7.30 a.m., and the last from
Barracas to Paseo de Julio at 6.30 a.m.
In case there are passengers for the Boca, the train that leaves Paseo de Julio at 7 p.m. for the workshops, will take them.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Hypothecary Bank.

THOSE who want Money on Mortgage, in City or Camp, apply to
A. V. GELDEREN,
Calle Potosi No. 103.
b/236 3p m24

BASS AND CO.'S

INDIAN PALE ALE,
In Quarts and Pints,
Bottled by the London and Paris Brewery Company.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.,

93 Defensa.
c/—5p mh 1

MAPS—MAPS.

PUBLISHED 1871.

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION,
(Colton's New Illustrated Map of the World),
With table of the distances from London, New York, and New Orleans, to the principal seaports, in geographical miles. Colored, and mounted for wall use.

PICTURE MAP OF THE WORLD.

Showing a geographical distribution of its natural history, flags and costumes of all nations, time-table at principal cities of the world, eastern and western hemispheres, mountain ranges, &c. Colored and mounted on rollers.
Suitable for family and school instruction.

WILLIAM P. DAWES.

Bookseller, Stationer, and News-vender
141—PIEDAD—141
c/—246 6p mh24

Telegraph to Cordoba.

GREAT REDUCTION

Telegrams can now be sent from the

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

103 Calle Cangallo,

TO

CORDOBA.

At the rate of \$14 mpc per simple Message.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

h/104 1 m m10

LANDING.

ONE 4 H.P. and Two 2 H.P. VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS complete, with all the latest improvements in economizing Fuel. Also a BRICK MACHINE, quite new, capable of turning out 14,000 per day.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.,

93 Defensa.
c/—214 6p m21

GOOD SERVANTS.

CAN generally be had by applying to the "HOUSE for IMMIGRANT GIRLS," under the care of the SISTERS of MERCY, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco.
Between 3 and 6 is the most convenient time for Ladies to call.

Casino Tres Esquinas.

BARRACAS AL NORTE.

Opposite the Railway Station.

The Tramway passes the door every ten minutes.

Delightful cool Patio; splendid German, Norwegian, Western-Patio (Beer), and English Ales.

The best Rhine Wines in town.

Private Breakfasts and Dinners at the shortest notice.

Tables always laid for Breakfast from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Do. for Dinner, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Billiard Tables and Shed for Horses, &c.

Proprietor,
PH. HASENPFUG.

h/169 10p m16

JUST LANDED.

EDINBURGH OATMEAL AND PERTH

PEARL BARLEY,
In Tins.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.,

93 Defensa.
c/—212 6p mh21

FLORENCIO DONOVAN,

Broker,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683

Wool and General Produce.

102 Calle Piedad.

C. H. TWYFORD & CO.

FAMILY GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

Just received, a fresh supply of

HAMS AND CHEESE,
To which attention is invited.

C. H. TWYFORD & CO.
Guarantee all GOODS sold by them, and deliver same, free of charge, in any part of the Town.

102—CALLE PIEDAD—102

d/—235 1m mh23

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

	A. M.	
Calle Torio y Herman		
De 117 Calle Lima		
Plaza Constitucion		
Barracon al Norte		
Barracon al Sud		
Lanz		
Lomas de Zamora		
Templo		
Barracon		
Gloves		
San Vicente		
Donohue		
Porter		
Japanese		
Altimetro (arrives)		
Grand		(departs)
Chascomus		